THE

MONTHLY REGISTER,

AND

ENCYCLOPEDIAN MAGAZINE.

No. XVI. AUGUST 1, 1803. VOL. III.

Description of the Fountain of Trevi, at Rome, and of the magnificent Edifice designed by Clement XII, and finished by Clement XIII.

(Embellished by an highly-finished Engraving.)

LATERITIAM invenit, marmoream reliquit, was the praise applied to Augustus, to whom Rome was indebted for her magnificence. The buildings, the aqueducts, the superb edifices, with which he adorned the city, were long the admiration of the world, and the model of artists through successive ages. The veneration they inspired, and the reverence of their founder, though they may be supposed to have weighed little with those northern hives which overran Italy, yet contributed to their safety through the most severe shocks of domestic violence, and protected them from all devastation but that of time.

It has been reckoned among the advantages of absolute government, that it is alone favourable to the great operations of arts, and those stupendous efforts of human labour which employ the collective industry of a nation. This truth is eminently conspicuous. In republics there is seldom any power very predominant, or of long continuance, and great affluence of wealth is peculiarly hostile to that system of government, which is meant to approach as near as possible to equality. Thus the power does not exist in an individual to engage the labour of a multitude, to remove obstacles to the execution of a great design, to make private opposition yield to the general good, and compel men to act in concert. But in absolute monarchies all these advantages are united, and it will be found upon enquiry that they have seldom been put in action but under despotic governments.

If we should ask whence came it that Augustus found Rome made of brick, and was enabled to leave it marble, we should give the same solution as above. During the æra of republicanism, however wealthy Italy might be from the destruction of Carthage, and the plunder of Greece, its riches were nevertheless scattered among many hands, and few private individuals possessed sufficient fortune to erect public buildings at their own expence. But during the reign of the emperors the riches of the state centered almost in one man, who possessed likewise the most absolute power, and could employ the inhabitants of a whole province in the erection of a palace, the digging of an aqueduct, or the building of a city.

It will generally be found that republics shall overflow with wealth, and their principal cities be barren of almost all the decorations of arts, and the sumptuousness of public magnificence, whilst monarchical states, though comparatively poor, shall exhibit a splendor disproportionate to their riches, but the natural growth of their governments. This truth was particularly evident in the different appearance which Holland exhibited as a republic, and under a stadtholder. To the Princes of Orange she is indebted for almost all those superb erections which emulate the magnificence of other

states, and, though under them she was perhaps less wealthy, her splendor and sumptuousness were greater. In modern Italy, for instance, where most of the states are subject to aristocratical governments, particularly in Rome, under the dominion of the pope, the contention among these several princes seemed to be, which should excel the other in the decoration of their respective cities. Architecture, the growth of this country, here attained its perfection; the senates, the monasteries, the churches, vied with each other in grandeur, and each exceeded those of every other nation. We may here, indeed, be reminded of many pretty observations: such as, that 'the 'palace and the jail shouldered one another;' that 'the country smiled a 'garden and a grave;' but these apply not to our present subject;—the question is not whether this magnificence be a political good, but whether it is not almost exclusively confined to monarchies. The gilded coffin, and the smiling sepulchre, may paint the evil of the thing, but we are contending for its existence.

The subject which, for its peculiar beauty and magnificence, we have chosen for our plate, has long been the admiration of travellers, and the ornament of Rome. The waters of this fountain are extremely salubrious, whether for the removal of any particular complaint we cannot say, but they are in high estimation for their power to strengthen and revivify. It is supplied by a spring called 'Aqua Virginis,' of which the following story is yet preserved:—Some Roman soldiers overtaken by thirst were in quest of water, and were shewn this fountain by a young girl from whom it received its name. Its qualities were soon known, and Marcus Agrippa brought it in a magnificent aqueduct to his baths in the city. It rises on the Salona estate, about eight miles from Rome, into which it was conveyed by Porta Pinciana. The city was a long time supplied with this water, but at length the conduits being ruined either by accident or design, though probably from the latter, Trajan caused them to be repaired. At that period the fountain did not occupy its present situation, but was near the baths of Agrippa.

When the western empire was pushed down the precipice by the successive incursions of the northern hives, every thing great and venerable shared in one common devastation.—The glory of ages was violated by the fury of barbarous invaders, and whatever accident might spare, it is certain that reverence spared nothing. In those centuries of destruction,

'When tower and temple fell to the ground,'

this aqueduct was destroyed. Rome was deprived of these waters for many ages; it was somewhat more than a thousand years after the period of its destruction, that Nicolas V, a pope who, whatever might be the colour of his other qualities, had a good title to the praise of magnificence, and public spirit, repaired the edifice, and built a fountain.—An aqueduct is a lasting and solid benefit.—A palace may be built for its owner; a senate-house for a wealthy aristocracy; a theatre, and a pantheon, rather for splendor and amusement than use and convenience; but an aqueduct is a public good; a benefit in which the multitude shares; and for which a nation should be thankful.

This fountain restored to the city received the name of Trivia, from the three places in which it discharged itself; a common corruption exchanged this name into Trevi. The fountain, however, notwithstanding its extensive use, did not correspond with the magnificence of Rome at that period. The character of Clement XII, is not delivered down to us as over liberal, but it was he who, during his pontificate, repaired the aqueducts at an immense expense, and added the magnificent front to the edifice, which was executed from a design of Nicolo Salvi. But the gratification of the liberality of this prince, in seeing his design completed, was unhappily intercepted

cepted by death: Clement did not live long, but his reign was glorious if estimated by the good he did. The fountain and building were finished under Clement XIII, and decorated with statues, basso relievos of marble, and columns of the Corinthian, Ionic, and Composite orders.

It will be necessary that we should give a short description of the several designs.

The statue in the centre represents Oceanus standing on a marine car, drawn by two large sea-horses, guided by Tritons, one full of ferocity and impatience, the other of calmness, as a symbol of the sea, which is sometimes tempestuous, and sometimes placid. They are sculptured by Bracci. The statue representing Abundance, on the right of Oceanus, and that of Health on the left are by Valle. The basso-relievo on the right, with the emperor Trajan contemplating a plan of the new fountain, is by Bergondi; and that on the left, with the girl shewing the spring to the Roman soldiers, is by Grossi. The first of the four upper statues, with the cornucopia, is by Corsini; the second, of Fertility, by Ludovisi; the third, with the grapes and bowl, symbolical of autumn, by Queirolo; and the last, crowned with flowers, by Pincoletti. The two Fames supporting the Pope's arms are by Benaglio. Adjoining to this fountain is the palace of the Duke di Poli, in which are some fine paintings: and on the right is the oratory of St. Mary in Via, where the picture on the altar, representing the *holy family*, is to be seen executed by Trevisi.

The common reader, perhaps, will not be displeased by this minuteness of description; and the admirer of the fine arts would not have been satisfied without it.

But the glory and magnificence of Rome have now passed away,—perhaps for ever. Whatever venerable or sublime she could boast in the fine arts has fallen into the hands of those who, in ages of refinement and civilization, pillaged her with a worse than northern ravage.—

Hoc fecere truces non Hunni, non Alemanni,
Non duros cogens Totila ad arma Gothos,
Sed Gallus, Brenno violentior, occupat arces,
Raptor et in medio ponderat æra foro.

France has now become the repository of the fine arts; and Italy, which had little before to invite attention, has now less. Her public buildings, her churches and palaces, still remain, but the paintings which decorated them, the altar-pieces, and every other superb ornament, have been stript away, and carried to enrich the Louvre.

This 'classic ground' will not, we believe, often again invite the curiosity of the traveller. It has frequently been alledged against Italy that these arts contributed to her effeminacy, and degradation; and when the French pillaged Rome she was insultingly told so. If this deprivation, however, shall produce the effect of raising her to a level among nations, and inspiring her with a portion of her ancient spirit, it will be a gain that will amply compensate the loss of a Titian, a Raphael, an Angelo, and a Caracci.

Enquiry whether Dunning was the Author of Junius.

(Concluded from page 123.)

MR. EDITOR,

I FLATTER myself I shall be able in this letter to satisfy you, and your readers, that Mr. Heron is wrong in his assertion respecting the author of Junius's Letters. The character of Mr. Dunning in private life was amiable in the extreme; he had an openness and a candour that are met with in few;

and his sentiments as a member of parliament, were bold and manly. This is his well known character; not one in which I have drawn him for my present purpose. I think then I may safely infer he was no hypocrite; yet, if he be the Junius of Mr. Heron, he must have been a great and unexampled one. His oratory at the bar was, indeed, logical and acute, but never made a respectable figure in print; his nice distinctions, divisions, and subdivisions; his frittering his subject, instead of serving it up in whole pieces, and more particularly, a peculiar quaintness in his style, convince me he was not Junius, who is classical, concise, and elegant throughout; and appears to have possessed those powers of sentiment, that felicity and terseness of expression, and above all, that exquisite taste and selection of language, which are seldom found in men who have not been familiar with the press. Whoever Junius was, he was an author before he published his letters. I think we may be assured those were not his first essays in print. But Mr. Dunning never published so much as a speech at the bar, or an oration in parliament; a political pamphlet, or a copy of verses; he was a scholar no-wise eminently classical; and, until he was invested with the unsought honour of writing Junius, was never suspected of having had any ambition of appearing in print.——But to the point in dispute. In the commencement of the celebrated session (1770), Mr. Dunning was solicitor-general.—Junius's Letters were first published in January, 1769, and continued at short intervals of time throughout the year.—Mr. Dunning, we know, resigned soon afterwards, but he continued twelve months on the stage---Junius and solicitor-general!---All this time he abused the ministers; threatened impeachments; and even menaced the king;---and was still a minister himself! There is something so incongruous in this, that, though sophistry may reconcile it to Mr. Dunning as Junius, common sense plainly rejects it. No further comment need be made on this part. The strongest reason with Mr. Heron for making Dunning Junius, is his enmity to Lord Mansfield, and his profound knowledge of the law. But if it were his hatred of Lord Mansfield that made him Junius, he would have commenced his attack sooner on him, and on one point would not have attacked him at all. He alledges against the Lord Chief Justice his language in the king's-bench in the Grosvenor case: let us examine this; for here, indeed, is a woeful inconsistency. "Who was the judge," says Junius in one of his letters, "who, to save the king's brother, affirmed that a man of the first rank and quality, who obtains a verdict in a suit for criminal conversation, is entitled to no greater damages than the meanest mechanic? Lord Mansfield." In another letter of Philo Junius, (who the reader need not be told was Junius himself) in answer to a writer who defended Lord Mansfield, are these words; "Junius did *never* affirm that the crime of seducing the wife of a mechanic, or a peer, is not the same, taken in a moral or religious view. What he affirmed in contradiction to the levelling principle so lately adopted by Lord Mansfield was, *that the damages should be proportioned to the rank and fortune of the parties;* and for this plain reason, (admitted by every other judge that ever sat in Westminster-hall); because what is compensation and penalty to one man is none to another. The sophistical distinction you attempt to draw between the person *injured*, and the person *injuring*, is Mansfield all over. If you once can establish the proposition that the injured party is not entitled to *receive* large damages, it follows pretty evidently that the party injuring should not be compelled to *pay* them; consequently the king's brother is effectually screened by Lord Mansfield's doctrine." These are Junius's own words.

Now it happened in the Grosvenor case, a circumstance which Mr. Heron possibly did not know, that Mr. Dunning was the advocate employed for the Duke of Cumberland against Mr. Wedderburne, who was retained for Lord Grosvenor. If the reader will consult this case, he will find the very arguments

ments Lord Mansfield made use of to the jury, forestalled by Mr. Dunning in the defence of his client, the king's brother. Let the speeches be compared, and the agreement traced. When this shall be found, is it possible to think Dunning and Junius the same? Among many others this was a charge upon which Junius thought Lord Mansfield deserved impeachment,—If it were a crime, Dunning certainly shared in it. Now it may safely be contended that this is beyond the usual licence of the bar. To brand with such severity a doctrine which he himself supported, as Mr. Dunning, would have been strangely inconsistent, and basely hypocritical in him, as Junius. The character of Mr. Dunning would not admit such a suspicion; and all the honour he might claim, were he *really* the author of Junius, would not balance the infamy of such conduct. And now, Mr. Editor, thanking you for the opportunity you have given me of stating my opinions on this long controverted subject, I shall close my examination.

Yours, &c. A. B.

Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

Reply to the Criticism on the Attempt to point out some leading Errors in Burke's Treatise on the Sublime and Beautiful.

MR. EDITOR,

IN the fourteenth number of your Register you inserted a paper which I sent you called "An Attempt to point out some leading Errors in Mr. Burke's Treatise on the Sublime and Beautiful." My success, however, has not been complete, as it seems one of your correspondents is disposed to controvert my remarks; and that with more zeal than good manners.—To wish all men of the same opinion with myself is so idle as not to justify the hope; but to wish that every one might give a good reason for his own opinion, be it what it may, is a duty of common charity in which I should regret to be wanting. The general merit of this treatise, considered as a metaphysical work, and a work of taste, I was ready to acknowledge; not that I thought it true, but that the error was new and ingenious; not that it convinced me, but that it gave me a pleasure, somewhat similar to that of the critic, who said—"Malim cum Scaligero errare, quam cum Clavio recte sapere;" and as applied to myself;—"That it was more eligible to go wrong with Burke than right with Kaims."

For myself, Sir, it is very seldom I attempt to handle subjects of literature, and am thus unskilful in those flights of oratory and eloquence which distinguish your correspondent. I seldom venture at a metaphor or a comparison: mine is the plain prose,—I would say, of common sense, but at least of common men.—I shall not, therefore, rob my antagonist of his 'rock,' but shall permit him likewise to retain his '*seven-fold shield*' of adamant, as I think it no unsuitable appendage to a '*front of brass*.'

The question which I agitated was, whether astonishment, which is certainly one of the first causes of the sublime, be always compounded with horror. If I could prove it were not, I apprehend Mr. Burke would be convicted of an error, as he expressly tells us that astonishment is that state of the soul in which all its emotions are suspended 'with some degree of horror;' and adds, likewise, that astonishment is the passion most frequently raised by the sublime. On this head I differed from him; and, to confirm my reasons, I instanced the words of the Almighty *fiat*, acknowledged by every critic the most prodigious example of the sublime, and peculiarly productive of astonishment.

Upon this point we have the authority of Longinus himself, who in his celebrated letter, in which he confesses the superiority of the Bible in sublimity over the productions of Homer and Virgil, says, that the words "γενεσθω φως Και εγενετο," are—"Let there be light, and there was light," is the strongest example of the sublime that can be cited. But your correspondent says that this does not present us with the sublime in the *highest* degree, but produces no other sensation in the mind than reverence and admiration. If he differs from me, he at least differs from Longinus. The description of fame in Virgil has likewise been confessed by Eustathius, Scaliger, and every other critic, as one of the noblest examples of the sublime: what can excite astonishment more than these lines—

"Parva metu primum; mox sese adtollit in auras,
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit."

Yet this description your correspondent degrades to an inferior class of the sublime. It is rather uncivil to suppose that a man who ventures himself in a critical discussion is illiterate, but he must not be offended if I suspect him not over intimate with the classics.

I think, Sir, I have now sufficiently proved the two examples I have cited, 'the birth of the hills, and mountains, and the pouring out of the world of waters,' as likewise the 'Fame' of Virgil, of the highest order of the sublime.---That they excite no terror is a question I leave to the common reader. It is thus evident that Mr. Burke is wrong, since, contrary to his definition, no terror is found in many of the noblest examples of the sublime. Your correspondent then adds, that 'it would be, perhaps, difficult to shew any instances of the sublime being produced in the highest degree, that are totally unconnected with terror.' I have produced two; and if he is inquisitive he may find a thousand more. He then proceeds to come into my opinion, though he qualifies his assent by allowing Mr. Burke's assertion to be, '*perhaps, incorrect.*' Why, Sir, what did I contend for but that it was incorrect?---granting me this, he grants me every thing...He shews himself a mere bully in criticism; he vaunts and vapours without striking a blow...He first sets out to prove me wrong, because I proved Mr. Burke wrong; and finishes by proving himself wrong, in proving Mr. Burke wrong too!

This is extremely idle, Sir; it is uncivil to give trouble where there is nothing to adjust; to quarrel without a difference; to cavil without a doubt.

I contended next, that many things were terrible which were not sublime, having proved that what was sublime was not always terrible. Mr. Burke tells us that terror always exists with the sublime:..Now how many things are absolutely mean, and incapable of the sublime, but of a nature most terrific. Terror, I asserted, might increase the sublime where it existed, but could not create it where it was not. Can your correspondent find any sublimity in 'Queen Mary burning heretics at Smithfield; in Nero fiddling whilst Rome was burning; or Czar Peter beheading his own son?' I should think, however, he might discover the terror.

I next asserted, with every critic from the days of Aristotle, that clearness of imagery was necessary to affect the passions, because nothing can be supposed to move them but what gives ideas to the mind. Mr. Burke says clearness of imagery is not necessary; and your correspondent defends him by saying that 'if *some ideas* are conveyed to the mind it is sufficient'...These shades of intelligibility,...these glimmerings of meaning, I confess I know nothing of...Those who defend them may possibly make use of them. This behaviour what it wants in wisdom may make up in prudence. I acknowledge the policy of contending that it is not always required to be intelligible, by those who have seldom the good fortune to make themselves understood.

Mr.

You will excuse me, Sir, for troubling you with this letter. The cause of Mr. Burke can never suffer but by the injudicious zeal of an insufficient advocate. By giving an author more than he has a claim to, you provoke criticism sometimes to rob him even of what he has a right to. I have ever had the highest reverence for this great author, and to preserve undiminished the respect due to his literary fame, let me caution his inexpert, though well-wishing friends, to be content to swell the chorus of applause without desiring to have their notes distinguished from the multitude: for gross adulation is worse than uncivil censure, and we have heard of those who have gained a kick for awkward flattery.

I am, &c. J. T.

Witney, Oxford, July 16th.

Criticism on Schiller's Tragedy of the Robbers.

MR. EDITOR,

IT is an observation that has been repeatedly made, and the justice of it will not be disputed, that if from the perusal of any performance that is illustrative of life and manners, we rise without having our virtuous sentiments strengthened, or our minds improved, such performance possesses but slender claims to our approbation. This remark will apply with peculiar truth to Tragedy, the chief end of which, according to Aristotle, is to purify the passions by means of pity and terror, and to fortify the mind against the ill effects that are sometimes produced from the influence of misfortune. From this view of the subject, we are led to form an exalted idea of it, and to consider it as uniting in itself the different qualities of improving, and at the same time most powerfully interesting the mind. As this species of poetry is conversant therefore with all the qualifications that are calculated to excite our admiration and esteem, it affords a lesson, from the contemplation of which the mind cannot fail to derive the most virtuous impressions. Whether the tragedy that I am about to review, is distinguished for its tendency to induce virtuous habits, and whether it discloses any moral, instructive to the mind, I shall have afterwards to examine; but the assertion may be risked without apprehension, that morality seldom forms a very prominent feature in the German Drama, which seems to delight in the representation of scenes that make strong appeals to our feelings, and which, by a species of coup de main, take a strong hold on our passions, at the expense of our reason and judgment.

Schiller's tragedy of the Robbers is doubtless a splendid effusion of genius, it is the production of a most vivid and extraordinary imagination, it abounds with beauties of the most striking nature; but nevertheless its defects are so glaring, and its absurdities so frequent, that I am at a loss, upon the whole, whether most to praise or condemn it.

It is the object of the present paper to point out some of its leading beauties, and expose a few of its most palpable defects. I shall not insist on the dramatic unities of time and place, which, though their violation can seldom be excused in works of bare mediocrity, may readily be dispensed with in such as have the license of superior genius to be exempt from rules, which are the fetters of a powerful mind, though the guide and support of a weak one. With me, therefore, it is no objection that Schiller neglected the unities of the Drama; this deviation I can excuse, provided this error led him to the attainment of a better end.

The subject of the tragedy is a young man, endowed (as the author informs us) by nature with the most generous feelings, animated by the highest sense of honor, and susceptible of the warmest affections of the heart, who

is

is driven by the perfidy of a brother, and the supposed inhumanity of a father, into a state of confirmed misanthropy and despair: in this situation he is induced to inlist with and become the leader of a band of robbers, with whom he commits every species of crime, and encouraging the gloomy disposition of mind occasioned by his particular life, he justifies his actions under the idea, that he is an instrument in the hands of an offended Deity for the punishment of mankind. He tells the band of robbers whom he commanded, "that the Almighty honored them, as agents in his hands, to execute his wondrous purposes; employed them as his angels, to execute his stern decrees, and pour the vials of his wrath; and, in a solemn prayer, he supposes that the God who ruleth over all, had *decreed* that he should become the chief of these foul murderers." This is an outline of the character of Charles Moor, boldly sketched, it must be acknowledged, and displaying a considerable portion of sublimity and genius; but if the author meant to insinuate, that it is a character that ever existed, or that it is in the nature of things that such a character should ever exist, there can be no doubt of the fallacy of his opinion, for nothing can be more highly improbable than that the supposed inhumanity of a father could drive a son, possessed of the noble mind and generous feelings he could attribute to Charles, to the commission of acts at which humanity must shudder, and which are in direct opposition to all the qualities that the author would represent in the character of his hero. It is not an answer to these objections that Charles was a fatalist, and that he considered himself as an instrument in the hands of the Almighty. No one that was not perfectly deprived of reason, could fancy, at the time he was setting fire to a village, and slaughtering, indiscriminately men, women and children, that he was an agent in the hands of the Deity, to punish the crimes of mankind. Such a character could be sought for only with success in a mad-house; and if the author intended, as doubtless he did, that we should feel compassion towards a human being, acting under such impressions, he has mistaken the passion his work is calculated to produce. We cannot help feeling towards his hero a sentiment instead of pity, of horror and disgust.

The character of Charles is much over drawn, the features are doubtless bold, and the colouring splendid, but we can trace no human likeness in it: it resembles the fanciful productions of a Fuseli, that are strongly illustrative of genius, but have no resemblance to any thing in nature. A person guilty of such atrocious crimes as Schiller has painted his hero, is an unfit subject to be represented on the stage as an interesting object; the cause of virtue is always in considerable danger when vices are painted in a way to excite our sympathy and escape our blame.

The character of Amelia is equally liable to the imputation of being unnatural; the German writers seem to have no idea that modesty forms the most beautiful features in the female character, and instead of drawing their heroines as gifted with all the softer virtues, and all those minor graces which act so powerfully on the feelings, they always paint them as possessing the most masculine qualities, and are more attentive to excite our admiration and astonishment than our esteem and affection. Amelia is distinguished for every thing but sensibility; she is heroic, magnanimous, and bold, and bears a striking resemblance to the Elvira of Pizarro. At the end of the first scene of the third act we find her addressing the brother of her lover, who had attempted some violence towards her, in the following way, and at the same time drawing his sword from his side:—"Seest, thou villain, what I can now do, thou art in my power. I am a woman; but a woman roused to fury: dare to approach me, and with this sword I will stab thee to the heart. My uncle's spirit will direct my hand. Instantly be gone, and drive him away. Ha! I breathe more freely. I feel myself endowed with strength.

strength and fury, such as animate the mettled steed and tiger. Whether it is the effect of a faulty imagination, or a sacrifice to the vitiated state of the German morals, is uncertain, but Schiller has in no instance painted his female characters in a way to excite interest or encourage imitation. The character of Francis Moor is a representation of all the vices that can distort the character of man—a gloomy picture of the reverse side of human nature; and is a counter-part of an imaginary being that Mr. Burke somewhere describes as the cold, metaphysical malignant spirit of evil itself—it is hardly necessary to add, for the honor of human nature, a character which can exist only in representation, and which seems peculiarly suited to the taste of a German Dramatist to delineate. Of the other characters in the piece it is almost needless to speak. The father of Charles is a weak good-natured old man, and the vices and feelings of the robbers, and particularly the character of Spiegelberg, are sketched with a masterly hand. The conversation between Charles and Kosinski, upon the latter offering himself to join the band of robbers, is well supported, and the tale of the latter interesting. The vision of Francis Moor, as related by him to his servant, is highly sublime.

Of the morality of this production but little can be said, it possesses a direct tendency to favor the tenets of fatalism, and to destroy the idea of the free agency of man. It is the fault of the present, and indeed of most of the German productions, to corrupt the mind, and mislead the feelings, by seducing our pity for *vices*, rather than *misfortunes*. This practice cannot be too strongly reprobated, for it contains in itself the seeds of every thing that is destructive to virtue and to good morals. Many instances might be adduced of the truth of this remark in the compositions of Kotzebue, whose writings, however popular they may be, contain more false pathos, and vicious feelings, than any other of the German school, not even excepting the dramatic performances of Schiller himself.

The appeals which are every where made to the Deity, are, to say the least of them, highly indecent, if not impious, and the freedom indulged in the use of the most disgusting oaths, is highly offensive. The conclusion of the play is faulty, inasmuch as it leaves us in darkness with regard to the fate of the chief hero, and because the innocent are made to fall sacrifices, instead of the guilty.

The Misanthropist seems to be the favorite character of the German drama, which invariably holds up to our view the reverse side of the picture of human life, and possesses a direct tendency, to make the mind gloomy, wretched, and dissatisfied. Upon this character the German Dramatists, have exhausted all the powers of their genius, to make it excite our admiration. Their attempts, however, it is not in the nature of things should succeed. The character of the Misanthropist, is so repugnant to all the better feelings of our nature that it must ever excite our abhorrence. The picture of human nature is of itself sufficiently dark, to need no colours hints from the gloomy pencil of misanthropism "the contagious breath of which" is calculated only "to blast the fruit and wither the flowers that adorn and sweeten the garden of life." The taste for German plays seems however to subside; the reputation derived from productions that have not their foundation in nature is temporary and transient. The works of Shakspeare, of Otway, and Rowe, will live in the admiration of ages, while those of Schiller and Kotzebue will be, perhaps, at first read, but afterwards forgotten.

P.

Account of the Various Public Establishments in France, for the Promotion of Literature, the Arts and Sciences, and for Public Instruction.

MR. EDITOR,

I TRANSMIT you a brief account of the present state of the numerous Institutions patronized by the French Government, which have for their object the promotion of Literature, Arts, Sciences and Public Instruction, within the territory of the Republic. The information it contains was recently collected by me during a short stay in that country; and as it affords a faithful, though general, view of the exertions of the State in behalf of the above objects, I trust it will not be destitute of interest, either to the general reader, the artist, or the man of letters.

London, 5th July, 1803. C. R.

Most of the literary institutions in France, maintained at the expense of the government, are under the direction of Chaptal, the minister of the Interior, and Fourcroy, supreme inspector over the Public Instruction.

The former Minister's province is divided into several departments, under different boards.—The *Board of Agriculture*, which, among other things, conducts the correspondence with the Economical Societies;—The *Board of Arts and Manufactures*, to which is committed the propagation of useful discoveries of every kind;—The *Board of Trade*;—The *Board of Arts and Sciences*, the objects of which are,—1. *Sciences*; the national library and other literary collections, the museum of natural history, the board of longitude, the observatory, the special schools of the oriental languages, the course of archæology, rewards to learned men, literary societies, the purchase and removal of scientific objects, subscriptions to literary works, printing books at the expense of government. 2. *Arts*; national institute, palace of the arts and sciences, palace of the fine arts, central museum of arts, special museum of the French school at Versailles, the museums in the departments, the schools of painting, sculpture, architecture, and stereotomy; the French school of the fine arts at Rome, the public drawing school, the work shops for stone cutting and mosaic work, the public monuments, the proposition of prizes for the erection of public monuments, the purchase and removal of objects of art, and rewards to artists. 3. Public festivals and ceremonies, and the objects connected with them.

To the department of the second minister are attached a general council of agriculture, arts, and commerce, composed of 16 ordinary and 13 honorary members; a council of civil architecture of 7 members, and a council of mines of the republic of 4 members, 9 engineers in chief, and 16 ordinary engineers, with 20 pupils and two practical schools. Three particular branches of the administration, superintended by three counsellors of state, likewise belong to it; these are, the construction of bridges and high roads, the public instruction and the system of weights, measures, &c.

The division of public instruction has the direction and superintendence over every branch of public instruction, and is subdivided into the board of public instruction, in a more confined sense, to which belong the primary secondary, (and formerly central schools) the lycea, the French Prytaneum and its divisions, the Polytechnic school, the college de France, the special school of oriental languages, and the musical conservatory; and the bureau of the theatres, which has the inspection over all the theatres in Paris, and in the departments, and examines all the pieces intended to be brought on the stage.

The

The practical schools for the service of the State are: 1st. The *Polytechnic School*, instituted for instruction in the mathematical, physical and chemical Sciences and the art of drawing, for training up officers of Artillery, both for land and sea service, engineers for military purposes, the construction of bridges and roads, civil and naval architecture, mining and the construction of maps.

The number of pupils amounts to 300. At the conclusion of each republican year, there is a public examination of all the candidates for admission into the institution. The necessary qualification is an acquaintance with the rudiments of arithmetic, algebra, geometry and mechanics.

2d. *Schools of Artillery.* Eight of these schools are at the places where the regiments of artillery are garrisoned.

The pupils, who are sent thither as officers direct their attention to the arts, the construction of works, and the manœuvres connected with the artillery. The pupils of the Polytechnic School intended for the service of the artillery, prosecute their studies for two years longer, at the school of artillery at Chalons, which has been lately incorporated with the school of engineers at Metz, under the name of the school of artillery and engineers.

There are Schools of Artillery, each of which is under a General of Brigade and has a professor of mathematics and drawing master, at Lafere, Besancon, Grenoble, Metz, Strasburg, Douay, Auxonne, Toulouse, Rennes, Turin, Valence.

3d. The *School of Military Engineers*, at Metz, united with the School of Mines, and as has been before mentioned, with the School of Artillery at Chalons, has for its aim the application of the knowledge acquired in the Polytechnic School to all the objects of engineering in fortifications and in the army. The number of pupils is limited to 20, they have the rank and pay of Sub-Lieutenants.

4th. *The School of Bridges and Roads*, is likewise the depôt of the proposed plans and models relative to the construction of roads, canals and harbours. The pupils are 50 in number. They come hither from the Polytechnic School and enjoy the same privileges. They are principally instructed in the application of the principles of the mathematics to the works, connected with the projection and construction of roads, canals, seaports &c.

The practical Schools of Mines, established by the decree of the 29 Pluviose year 10; one of them not yet organized, is at Geislautern in the department of the Sarre, the other at Pezay in the department of Montblanc. The director and the three Professors form together a committee both for the direction of the mines of Pezay and likewise the instruction of the pupils. Its reports are transmitted to the council of Mines which decides concerning them, and proposes to the consuls the regulations necessary to be adopted. All the pupils of the School at Paris must complete their studies in these practical schools. Besides the pupils who are natives of France, 10 Foreigners from the age of 15 to 20 are admitted at their own expence.

5th. *The School of Naval Architecture.* Under this name the former School of *Ingenieurs Constructeurs* of Paris has been retained and removed to Brest. All the pupils admitted into it must have studied at least two years in the Polytechnic School. They learn every thing belonging to the construction of ships of war and merchantmen, and receive a yearly stipend of 1200 livres.

6th. *Schools of Navigation.* Of these there are two kinds, the higher and the lower. In them are taught Hydrography as well with relation to the navy of the state as commercial navigation. The higher are in the ports of Toulon, Marseilles, Cette, Bayonne, Bourdeaux, Rochfort, Nantz, l'Orient, Brest, St. Malo, Havre, Dunkirk, Caen, Antwerp and Ostend, some of which have two professors. The lower are 28 in number in the inferior ports of the Republic, each has one professor, few of whom are known in the literary world.

The *French Prytaneum* is an Institution belonging to the whole Republic comprehending all the establishments in the former Colleges included under the name of Bourses. It is divided into the four Colleges of Paris, St. Cyr, St. Germain en Laye, and Compeigne, and is intended for the gratuitous education of the children of Soldiers who fall in battle, or of any of the officers of government who lose their lives in the performance of their duties. In each of the three former are received two hundred, and in the latter three hundred; all of whom are nominated by the First Consul. According to several Consular decrees, 170 places are reserved for the new departments of Belgium, the four departments on the left bank of the Rhine, those of Mont Blanc, the maritime Alps, Gola and Lismone; 10 for Mont Terrible; 100 for Doria, Marengo, Po, Sesia, Stura and Tanaro; 20 for Vaucluse, 10 for the island of Elba and 10 for Tobago. The pupils must be provided with necessaries at their entrance and are afterwards maintained at the expense of the government till the completion of their studies. Those who are distinguished by good conduct and talents obtain promotion. Boarders are admitted into the College at Paris for 900, into that of St. Cyr for 800 and into that of Compeigne for 500 francs. The pupils are not allowed to remain in the two former after they have attained their 18th, and in the latter their 15th year. The administration of the whole Prytaneum is composed of 5 member and 3 agents.

The College of St. Germain en Laye is not in activity, and that of Compeigne has lately undergone a complete alteration.

The primary and secondary Schools together with the Lycea are confessedly but partly organised, or not at all. The ci-devant central Schools out of which they will be composed, were divided into three sections; the first of which had three teachers of drawing, natural history and the ancient languages; the second, two teachers for the mathematics and natural history, together with chemistry; and the third had threeteachers of grammar, the belles lettres, history and legislation, and likewise a librarian.

The existing *special schools* which it is intended to retain and to which are to be added 10 for the law and 3 for medicine, solely for the study of the diseases incident to the military by land and sea, besides four schools for natural philosophy, two for the mechanical and chemical arts, one for the higher branches of mathematics, one for geology, history and political œconomy, are;

1. The School for oriental languages. } at Paris.
2. The School of medicine. }
3. The School of medicine at Montpellier.
4. The School of medicine of Strasburg.
5. Veterinary School of rural œconomy at Alfort. This institution consists of a library, anatomical and pathological cabinet which is open every day, extensive hospitals for the reception of diseased animals, blacksmith's shops, a chemical labaratory, a botanic garden, land for the production of fodder, a flock of sheep for experiments on crossing the breeds and improving the wool, a large hall for lectures and buildings for the residence of the officers of the establishment and likewise the pupils. The latter who must not be under 16 nor above 30 years of age are sent thither either by the prefects or the minister of war or maintained at their expence, with the approbation of the minister of the interior. In Infectious disorders or other cases, the director by the desire of the last mentioned minister, or of some other person in office, or even at the request of a private person, sends one or more pupils or professors to oppose it, and they receive no other remuneration but board, lodging and traveling expences.
6. The Veterinary School of Lyons. This institution is organized nearly in the same manner as the preceding.

In

In addition to these Institutions most of which are under the minister of the Interior, must here be introduced the printing establishment of the republic; which although expressly for the purpose of printing the laws and under the ministers of justice, yet belongs to our subject in as far as regards the printing of more important and difficult works particularly in the Oriental languages, at the expense of the government. Since Dubois Laverne's death, the director of it is Marcel, printer to the French army in Egypt; the letter-founder Firmin Didot. The impression of Oriental works is superintended by Sylvestre de Sacy, who has lately written a biographical sketch of the above-mentioned Dubois Laverne, containing some interesting particulars relative to the history of this institution.

[*To be continued.*]

The Wellwisher.—No. 3.

τὰς δὲ σώφρονας
θεοὶ φιλοῦσι, καὶ συγῶσι τὰς κακάς. SOPH. AJ. FLAG.

IN the character of "the Wellwisher" of the public I have declared war against all the vices of the age. The contest is certainly arduous: I must therefore endeavour to catch the spirit of my countrymen, and oppose resolution to difficulty.

It is a circumstance exceedingly discouraging to me, that almost every vice, that can be named, is countenanced or at least palliated by a very considerable portion of mankind.

Various are the motives, which induce different individuals to favour the failings of others. Some do it out of tenderness to themselves, conscious that they also are guilty of the same violation of rectitude, and willing for the sake of a momentary peace of mind, to deceive both others and themselves. The motive of others is, that the person, whose conduct is the subject of animadversion, is one, upon whom they are dependent, or with whom they are connected by the ties of consanguinity or friendship. Many are merely the creatures of imitation; and adopt a borrowed method of extenuating guilt, because they have seen it adopted before. Some are actuated by that exalted principle of charity, which teaches us, where there is room for doubt, always to hope the best. And too many, it is to be feared have no other end in view, than to impose upon the credulity of the world, and by artful simulation to assume to themselves the appearance of that charity, which they do not really possess.

But, whatever may be the motive, certain it is, that the most serious offences very frequently are too much indulged, and are called by names too mild. It is however to be observed, that those crimes are interpreted with an extraordinary latitude, which belong more properly to the fashionable world. The drunkard is now a jolly companion; the liar is a pleasant wit; the adulterer is gay; the common prostitute is either frail or unfortunate; and the man, who is lost to every notion of propriety and decorum, is offered to our compassion, as being *an enemy to no one, but himself.* Blasphemy is excused as being the unintentional language of inadvertence; the sabbath is suffered to be defrauded of its solemnities, as being the only day of recreation after the fatigue of those temporal concerns, which have engrossed the week; scandal is vindicated by the former misconduct of the person who is calumniated; and every species of envy and concupiscence is justified by the value and attractions of that which is desired. In short, it is scarcely possible to fasten upon any crime, for which no apology will be made.

Almost every undertaking, however difficult and unfortunate, meets, perhaps unexpectedly, with some circumstance or other, which favours it's

progress. He, that is employed in a virtuous cause may innocently rejoice in the occurrence of that, which proceeds from corrupt principles, if it's tendency be good.

"The Wellwisher," having observed, that in his condemnation of vice he is thwarted by many, who are too merciful in judging the failing of their neighbours, is bound to acknowledge that he is supported by others, who are too severe; who construe every oversight into a deliberate offence, and load every act of guilt with ascititious circumstances of aggravation. The misfortunes of the tradesman, the indiscretions of the youth, and the little errors of every one that is in power they industriously blaze and inflame; but, when they chance to meet with any thing really deserving of serious reprehension, words are wanting to them to express their abhorrence, and to paint the foul deed in colours sufficiently black. This, it is to be remembered, is always the conduct of that malignity, which gives offence not only to him who is injured, but to every benevolent mind, and which frequently produces the most deplorable mischiefs in defaming the character, and torturing the feelings.

But, few are the evils, from which no good may be derived. Calumny is in many respects to be preferred to favour. The flatterer lays many vices, which were before forcing themselves upon our remembrance, and varnishes others, which cannot be hushed; what sprung from hardened depravity he will defend by a thousand arguments, which our own ingenuity was unable to supply. He pleases, but does not serve us. The calumniator by fictitious charges reminds us of real crimes, which we were desirous to forget: he points out to us the latent failings of the heart, which have been concealed by the thoughtlessness or pride. He disturbs, it is true, the tranquillity of the mind; but then it is the tranquillity of mistaken security; he excites our displeasure against ourselves; but then that displeasure is just. Upon the whole, he renders us a very important service. This service, it must be confessed, is not intended, but it is not therefore to be despised. We all have faults enow; and it is well for the recollection of them, however ungrateful, to be occasionally obtruded upon us. It is very possible, that we may be frequently traduced, and that our enemies may not exactly hit the particular offences, of which we have been guilty: but there is no man, who, when he is censured, can impartially review his past conduct, and assert that he finds no cause for blame.

Scarcely any man, however benevolent may be his heart and scrupulous his conduct, is without some foes: and he, that has foes, will never escape the breath of slander. It is therefore no trivial matter to learn how to demean ourselves, when we are calumniated, and how to turn to account that, which is designed to hurt us. On this head nothing can be proposed to our imitation more excellent than the example of *Plato*, who, being told that his character was greatly injured by the unjust reproaches of his enemies, exclaimed "*then I will live so, that no one shall believe them.*"

For my own part, I always endeavour to sooth that irritation, which a man is apt to feel, when he is falsely reviled, and to console myself with the reflection, that every reproach, by reminding me to look into my own breast, advances me one step further towards that perfection, which I shall not indeed attain in this life, but which will be the glory of my nature in a future state.

D.

Conjectures on the Origin of the Caraibs or Caribee Indians.

MR. EDITOR,

I TRANSMIT you the enclosed paper for insertion, if you think proper, in your useful miscellany. It relates to the Caraibs, a nation which formerly occupied

occupied most of the smaller Antilles. Writers have formed various conjectures, on their origin, in which they have, more or less, given scope to their imagination. If history be not enriched by their results, the romances which they have produced are at least interesting for their singularity.

Yours &c. M. T.

AMONG those who believed that there formerly existed communications between the two continents of America and Asia, there are some who pretend that the Caraibs are descended from the Jews, because says father Laborde, *they marry from amongst their relations and never eat pork,*

The pious missionaries, who were misled by these discoveries did not consider that marriages between relations were customary among many other nations, and that the aversion of the Caraibs to the flesh of the hog, was not of so ancient a date. That animal, although very common in the other three parts of the world was unknown in America, before it was introduced there by Europeans; and when the natives of the Antilles were afterwards asked, why they abstained from that kind of food, they replied, that it was for fear their children should come into the world with small ugly eyes, like those of a pig.

Father Lafiteau, struck with the resemblance between the name of Caraibs and that of Carians, and still more by the similitude he fancied he perceived in the manners and tradition of these two nations, made no scruple of attributing to them one common origin. The following is what he relates of the Carians on the testimony of Herodotus, book 1, No. 146.

"Amongst the twelve nations who went over from Eubœa into Ionia, whence they expelled the former inhabitants, those who came from the Prytaneum of Athens, having left their wives behind in their own country, whither they had no intention of returning, made an irruption into Caria and after making themselves masters of it, they slew all the men without destinction of age, sparing only the women, in order to make them their wives. These women reduced to the necessity of perishing or of submitting to the law of their conquerors, preferred the latter; but enraged to the highest degree, they all took an oath never to eat with their husbands, nor to call them by their names; and they bound themselves to transmit this practice to their posterity by instructing the offspring of these marriages that they had laid this obligation upon themselves, because their conquerors had murdered their fathers, their husbands and their children."

This narrative and the tradition which prevailed amongst the Caraibs at the time of Father Raimond Breton's residence amongst them, certainly coincide in the following circumstances: namely, that these people were formerly detached from the continent to conquer the islands; that they exterminated all the natives on them excepting the females, and that to this cause they attributed the difference which existed between the language of the two sexes. Yet what conclusion can be drawn from two facts equally uncertain, the first of which is said to have taken place in Caria, and the latter in America. Nothing but the circumstance that, as man is every where susceptible of the same passions, chance might perhaps have produced, in more than one place, events nearly of the same nature without any other connection between them than a kind of conformity perfectly accidental.

The custom established amongst the women of the two nations, of not eating with their husbands, affords nothing conclusive. With the one, it derived its source from resentment of an ancient violence; amongst the others it was an acknowledgment of subordination and respect. An European was one day expressing his surprise to a Caraib at his depriving himself of the company of his wife and daughters during meals. "What extraordinary people you are, replied he, it is always our wisest customs that astonish

astonish you most. If you acted like us, you would have fewer troubles in your families."

The comparison of Father Lafiteau appears therefore to be no more than an ingenious reverie.

If the Caraibs derive their origin from the old continent, the proofs of it must be sought neither in their customs nor their traditions.

The authors of the *Encyclopedie Methodique* ascribe to them a belief relative to the creation which is not to be found amongst any other people. They admit, say they, a first man, named *Longuo*, who descended from heaven; and the primitive inhabitants of the earth, according to them, issued from his navel by means of an incision.

To this fable on the origin of the world, the Caraibs add another on their own, which Father Ramond has recorded in his dictionary, p. 293.

The moon which the men call *Nonum*, the women *Cati*, is, according to them, a god who formerly descended to the earth to visit a young girl whilst asleep. The mother suspected this connection and intrusted the care of her daughter to a person, who having actually surprised Nonum, made, with *Genipa* those spots which are still apparent in the moon. The offspring of this clandestine amour was called *Hiali*. A colibri (humming bird) was commissioned to carry him to his father, and as a recompence for the fidelity with which he executed this commission his plumage was embellished with the beautiful colors which now distinguish it.

It is easy to discover that this invention is entirely American; the Colibri belongs principally to the new world, and the Genipa is found no where else.

What part of the continent was, then, the cradle of these islanders? they unanimously declare that it was Guiana and Father Dutertre is of the same opinion; but Bristock, Labat and Rochefort pretended they came from the country of the Apalachites, situated inland, to the north of Florida.

As the field of conjectures is open to every man, I shall for my part form one which, although different from the two others, will nevertheless, tend to reconcile them.

The following is the substance of the tradition which derives the origin of the Caraibs from Guiana.

Their ancestors quitted that country, according to those of Dominica, as conquerors; and according to those of St. Vincent, as fugitives from the oppression of the *Arouages*. Their primitive name was *Callinago*. They were afterwards denominated *Calibis*, or *Galibis* and the appellation of Caraibs which has outlived the two others is probably, only an epithet which their warlike disposition caused them to adopt. This word to which they are still strongly attached, signifies in their language *valiant, warlike*. The nation, of which they exterminated all the males was called Ygneris. Father Dutertre says, that some of them were still left in the mountains of Guadaloupe when the French settled on that island.

Those who pretend that the Caraib nation was originally from the country of the Apalachites, ground their opinion on a series of events related much at length by Rochefort, from the memoirs of Bristock. I shall abridge the narrative of them as much as possible.

The Apalaches formerly had colonies far inland in South America. Their neighbours on the north, were the *Cofachites*, who inhabited a marshy country and seeing them enfeebled by successive emigrations, resolved to seize upon a part of their territory. They therefore desisted from cultivating their lands, burned their houses and bade an eternal adieu to their native country.

This expedition, being ably conducted was fortunate in its commencement. The frontiers of the Apalaches were surprised by the Cofachites, and the whole of the country contiguous to the great lake of Theomi became their

theirs by conquest. While they were pillaging it, the Apalaches of the interior placed themselves in a posture of defence, and stationed strong detachments to guard the defiles which led to them; but they had to deal with subtle enemies and fearless of fatigue. The Cofachites, leaving their old men, their children and their wives on the banks of the lake, and directing their course through the woods and the most difficult roads, arrived, without striking a blow, in the heart of the district called the country of the *Amanites*. This success did not discourage the natives. They assembled and marched to attack their enemies; and a battle ensued in which much blood was shed on both sides. The Cofachites, in particular, being enfeebled by the loss they had sustained, dissembled their wretched situation and offered terms of peace like conquerors. They were accepted. They had the option of incorporating themselves with the Apalachites, or of settling in the country of Amana, the possession of which was ceded to them. They embraced the latter proposal and their women proceeded to join them from the banks of the great lake of Theomi, where it will be recollected that they had been left.

The Apalachites, faithful to the conditions of the treaty long entertained the highest regard for this new people, to which they gave the appellation of Caraibs, signifying, *men strong and valiant, come unexpectedly*: but, in time, a misunderstanding took place between the two nations. A bloody war ensued, the consequence of which was that the Caraibs annexed to their territory the destrict of *Matica*, adjoining that of Amana. During a truce concluded between the two parties, the Apalachites endeavoured, by means of intestine divisions, to weaken enemies, whom they were unable to vanquish by force of arms. They invited them to the festivals celebrated in their temples of the sun, and affected to treat them with such distinction, that they experienced the highest gratification from them. When they conceived most of the Caraibs were so attached to these festivals as to be unable to refrain from attending them, they broke the truce and declared that they should be denied access to the temple if they did not publicly adopt the worship of the sun, and did not acknowledge themselves subjects to the sovereign of the Apalachites. This proposal had the desired effect. It divided their enemies into two factions which instantly had recourse to violent measures. The party that favoured the Apalachites was victorious, obliged the others to quit the country, submitted to the laws of the worshippers of the sun, still preserving the name of Caraibs and its former language.

The fugitives wandered about for some time, after which they were received by a tribe of Florida and inhabited the sea coast. Two canoes from the Lucayo islands were soon after driven thither by the winds. Those who navigated them represented in such alluring terms the fertility of the desert island contiguous to their own, that the Caraibs resolved to go and settle on them. For this purpose they took from their hosts the number of canoes that was necessary, and departed with a favourable wind, which carried them to the island of St. Croix.

From thence they extended themselves by degrees throughout all the other Caribee islands and even to the Southern Continent, where they joined the Galibis against their common enemies the Arouages, and so intermixed themselves with their allies, that in time they conceived they owed their origin to them.

According to the conjectures of Rochefort it must be 6 or 700 years since the Apalachite Caraibs arrived in the islands.

However fabulous may be supposed both the accounts of which I have just given a sketch, and the tradition of the islanders; however grounded may be the mutual objections of Dutertre and Rochefort, on the distance which separates the Apalaches and Guiana from the smaller Antilles; whatever difficulties the Caraibs may have encountered in the navigation, either

admitting the hypothesis of their coming from the north, or preferring that which brings them from the south; there will always remain two facts productive of considerable embarrassment; namely that contiguous to Guiana there is a people, who in figure, stature, language and manners exactly resemble the natives of the Antilles, and that the same circumstance is found in the country of the Apalachites.

But this does not constitute the whole difficulty; one of the most ancient historians of the new world, Peter Martyn, points out the existence of Caraibs in a part of the continent where neither the tradition of the islanders nor the history of the Apalachites would induce us to look for them. According to that writer the first Spaniards who landed at Carthagena, and in Terra Firma, found in the country formerly called *Caramaira* or *Calamiri*, a warlike people, who used poisoned arrows, and derived its origin from the eastern part of the continent called *Caribana*.

What then formerly was this body, whose scattered numbers we find at such wide distances? how can it be conceived that a nation should thus extend itself over a space of above 30 degrees of latitude to the north west and above 15 degrees of longitude towards the south? yet if we credit the testimony of Jean de Lery, who says that the savages of Brasil had sorcerers whom they denominated Caraibs, if we even compare many of the words of the language of the Galibis and of the Brasilians, we may perhaps still discover the ancient abode of that nation.

Without insisting upon these facts, I shall endeavour to account, by conjectures, for the dispersion of the Caraibs in the different parts of America, either supposing them to have originated in that part of the world, or to have arrived thither from Asia.

I admit, first of all, with Raynal and many others, that all the islands have been detached from the continent by subterranean convulsions or by earthquakes; and I suppose that prior to this great catastrophe the Caraibs occupied the central space now composing the smaller Antilles. Terrified at beholding their country rent to pieces by the ocean, the survivors of this disaster were divided into three portions, of which the two inhabiting the extremities sought an asylum on the adjacent continent, whilst the third, inferior in number to the other two, remained on its native soil.

Mean while in consequence of the convulsion in this hemisphere, the *Ygneris* not knowing where to establish themselves, wrested from the Caraibs the possession of the islands, and the Arouages impelled by the same cause, towards Trinidad and the neighbouring continent, attacked the Caraibs who had retired to that quarter, and were sufficiently powerful to reduce them to subjection.

They could not long endure their oppressed situation, some retreating southward, settled there; and from them descended the people of that name at present existing contiguous to Guiana: the others recollecting their ancient territory, or perhaps invited thither by the small number of those who had escaped the fury of the Ygneris, undertook to recover it from the usurpers and exterminated them, as has been already repeated.

This will serve to explain a passage of Father Raimond, in which he relates that the first Caraibs who had dealings with the Europeans distinguished each other by the names *Ouboabanum*; signifying from the islands, and *Bonlouebanum*, from the continent. Thus we may account for the mortal enmity which these islanders bore to the Arouages, which they carried to such a degree, that not a year passed, in which they did not go out to fight them with the only view of exterminating some of them, and without any other intention than the gratification of revenge.

With respect to the supposed Caraibs, whom the Spaniards found in Terra Firma, as they probably shared the fate of the unfortunate nations, whom

Oviedo

Oviedo said that his countrymen were so solicitous to study, it is impossible to ascertain how far they resemble those of Guiana; but admitting them to be of the same origin, their vicinity to the gulf of Mexico is not less favourable to my system. At the time of the convulsion which desolated this part of the world, when the Caraibs sought upon the sea an asylum that was refused them on the land, the east wind undoubtedly separated a few of their canoes and drove them to this part of the continent, where they settled and gradually multiplied.

This hypothesis of a general dispersion, by accounting for the existence of the Caraibs in the environs of the Apalaches, where they may be supposed to have arrived by the Lucayo islands and Florida, destroys indeed the fables related by Rochefort; but I have not promised to reconcile his opinion with that of Dutertre, excepting as to the probability that the Caraibs of the Antilles, and those of the Apalaches, are sprung from the same stock. As to the historical ground-work on which he constructs his system, the circumstantial details into which he enters, prove the degree of credit that ought to be given them. The tradition of a savage people is very suspicious, *if* presented to us complicated with facts and incidents so multiplied and so well connected that they might be taken for a history drawn up from authentic papers and documents. The pictures of Mexico, the *quibos* of Peru, and the *areytos*, or songs, in which the natives of Haiti preserved the memory of every remarkable event, did not furnish matter for such a regular narrative. But as one tradition is as good as another, I should prefer that of the Caraibs of the Antilles, on the very account of its being less perfect.

Be it as it may, it is generally agreed that the Caraibs are of one common origin, from whatever part of the continent it may be derived, and this is probably all that will ever be known for certain relative to this almost extinguished nation. To collect the fables and conjectures that have been formed on their origin, I thought would be a new undertaking, curious in its details, and perhaps useful in its results. Civilized nations have always too much disregarded the history of the barbarous people whom they have succeeded.

Original Letter from James II. to the Marquis of Montrose.

MR. EDITOR,

I ENCLOSE you an original letter from the Duke of York, afterwards James the Second, to the Marquis of Montrose. It came into my hands from the same source with those which I formerly sent you, written by Charles the Second, inserted in the thirteenth number of your Register.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

X. X.

"MY LORD, MARQUIS OF MONTROSE,

"I SHOULD have written to you by the same person who brought me your letter, if I had seen him afterwards, and given you many thanks, as I do now by Sir William Drummond, for the kind offer you made me of your friendship and service, which I assure you I value very much. I am extremely glad to hear your merits are so well understood abroad as to have procured you such honours from the Emperor, now that there is not a possibility of rewarding them at home. Whenever there shall be, you must not doubt of receiving it from the king, nor of my particular endeavours to deserve of you those professions you make me.

"I rest your affectionate friend,

Hague, Sept. 11th, 1648. "YORK."

ΕΠΕΑ ΠΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ,—*or*, COLLEGE HOURS.

ANTIENT SIGNIFICATION OF WORDS MUCH ALTERED.

THE different sense of the same words, in different ages, is one amongst the greatest difficulties to the student of the antient authors of a living language. The same word which was formerly elegant, and bore a good meaning, will not unfrequently be found to have a signification immediately opposite. This happens so universally, that I believe no language, whether ancient or modern, is wholly exempt from it; but the change has been so slow and insensible, that the life of one man is not sufficient to afford him an opportunity of perceiving it. With regard to our own language, if we look into the authors of the two preceding centuries, many examples may be produced. Turbeville, a gentleman educated at Oxford, and a writer under Queen Elizabeth, has the following stanzas;—

"Among the rest of all the route,
A passing proper *lass*,
A white-hair'd *trull* of twenty years,
Or neere about there was:
Her forehead cloth with gold was furl'd,
A little here and there,
With golden clasp about her neck,
A kerchief did she wear,
That reached her breast and *paps*,
The *wench* about her waist
A gallant gaudy ribband had
That girt her body fast."

The poet is here describing an innocent country beauty, a young lady; and yet does not scruple to call her a trull, and a wench. It is needless to say what are now the significations of these two words. But in the age of Elizabeth the first only meant a romp, and the latter a young woman. Thus, a pedant formerly signified a school-master, a leech a physician, and a dame an English lady of the first quality:—

Wise leeches will not vain receipts obtrude,
While growing pains pronounce the humours crude.

DRYDEN.

PETER THE CRUEL.—SINGULAR INSTANCE OF HIS JUSTICE.

The history of Spain produces an instance of the justice of this prince, which may redeem his memory from something of the hatred with which it has long been loaded.

A canon of the cathedral of Seville, affected in his dress, and ridiculously curious in his shoes, could not find a workman to his taste. An unfortunate shoe-maker undertook to please him, but having brought him a pair of shoes not made to his taste, the canon became furious, and seizing one of the tools of the shoe-maker, gave him with it so many blows upon his head as laid him dead upon the floor. The unhappy man left a widow and family, who made their complaint to the chapter: the canon was prosecuted, and condemned not to appear in the choir for a year. The son of the deceased following the trade of his father, having attained to man's estate, was scarcely able to get a livelihood, and overwhelmed with wretchedness, sat down on the day of the procession at the door of the cathedral of Seville, in the moment in which the procession passed. Amongst the other canons he perceived the murderer of his father; filial affection, rage, and despair, prevailed over his reason; he fell furiously upon the priest, and stabbed him to the heart. The young man was seized, convicted of the crime, and im-

mediately condemned to be quartered alive. Peter, whom we call the cruel, but whom the Spaniards, with more reason, call the lover of justice, was then at Seville. The whole affair came to his knowledge, and he resolved to be himself the judge of the young shoe-maker. When he proceeded to give judgment, he first annulled the sentence pronounced by the clergy, and after demanding of the young man of what profession he was, and being answered, "a shoe-maker," "Then I forbid you," said he, "to make shoes for a year to come."

INVOCATION.

THE forms of invocation have doubtless been various. Homer and Virgil have invoked their muse with a dignity suited to their subject. Butler, with equal propriety, and characteristic humor, invokes his pipe and ale; and another author seeks his inspiration from necessity, and confesses himself never inspired unless urged on by this goddess. None of these invocations, however, are equal to one of a Spanish poet, who thus addresses his Muse:—

"In the name of the Father who made all things, of the Son of the Virgin, and of the Holy Spirit, I will make verses on a holy confessor. And I will make them in my own language, for I know nothing of *Latin*."

KNOWLEDGE OF NATURE IN SHAKESPEARE.

IT has ever been considered as one of the most distinguishing qualities of Shakespeare, that he appears acquainted with human nature to the bottom, and that his knowledge in this respect is so ready and so intimate, that it is always before him; and in whatever mode his characters may appear, he never forgets what nature requires under such situations. There is a striking instance of this in the beautiful play of Romeo and Juliet:—Romeo being enamoured of Juliet at the masquerade of the Capulets, is desirous of knowing who she is; he enquires, and is answered by the nurse. Juliet makes the same enquiry from the same cause, but makes it in a very different manner:—Romeo had put the question at once. Let us see how Juliet enquires:—

Juliet.—Come hither, Nurse.—Who is yon gentleman?
Nurse.—The son and heir of old Tiberio.
Juliet.—Who's he that now is going out of door?
Nurse.—He, as I think, is young Petruchio.
Juliet.—Who's he that follows here and would not dance?
Nurse.—His name is Romeo, and a Montagu.

Here we see that she enquires the name of every stranger before that of the only one who, at that moment, possessed her sole thoughts. How natural is this timid modesty, this girlish artifice?

NOTORIOUS PLAGIARISM OF DR. FRANKLIN.

THE following extract from the works of the learned Bishop Taylor is deserving of public attention, from a double cause. The singular beauty of it is a parable against intolerance; Franklin has taken it to himself and published it as his own.

"When Abraham sat at his tent door, according to his custom, waiting to entertain strangers, he espied an old man stooping and leaning on his staff, weary with age and travel, being upwards of an hundred years old. He received him kindly upon his approach, washed his feet, provided supper, and caused him to sit down; but observing that the old man ate, and prayed not, nor begged for a blessing on his meal, he asked him why he did not

not worship the God of heaven. The old man told him that he worshipped the fire only, and acknowledged no other God. At which answer Abraham grew so zealously angry, that he thrust the old man out of his tent, and exposed him to all the evils of night, and an unguarded condition. When the old man was gone, God called unto Abraham, and asked where the stranger was. And Abraham answered, and said, "Lord, he would not worship thee; neither would he call upon thy name; therefore have I driven him out from before my face into the wilderness." And God said, "have I borne with him these hundred years, and nourished him, and cloathed him, although he has dishonoured me, and couldst not thou who art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?".

Polemical Discourses of Bishop Taylor, 1677, and Franklin's Works.

It is, indeed, a noble extract, and as such does greater credit to the taste, than to the honesty of Franklin. The value of the thing stolen would be no bad argument to extenuate the guilt of the theft.

SENECA.

HOW fortunate is the guess of Seneca with regard to the discovery afterwards made by Columbus. Had he been one of the fathers of the christian church, it would doubtless have been considered as a prophecy. Having occasion to speak of the first navigators of the ship Argo, he bursts forth into all the inspiration of poetry, foretelling more adventurous expeditions in the later ages of the world, and the discovery of a new and more extensive continent in the west. His words, in an English translation, are as follow:—

Time shall disclose a further shore,
And seas stretcht out earth's ample round;
New pilots shall new worlds explore,
Nor Thule be the western bound.

In mentioning the name of Seneca, it is impossible not to express our surprise at the neglect with which this brilliant author is now treated; and if the English reader would wish to know his style and manner, let him read Lord Bolingbroke, who understood, and most successfully imitated him. Dr. Young, in his poetry, without having imitated him, appears to possess a very similar genius, a fondness for epigrammatic point, which is equally just and brilliant.

THE ROMANCE OF HISTORY.—POSSESSION OF BRAZIL BY THE PORTUGUESE.

THERE are some events in history which bear so great resemblance to the splendid fictions of romance, that nothing but the concurrent testimony of many historians, and those of the most undoubted credit, could persuade us of their truth. Such are the circumstances which put the throne of Portugal in possession of the richest province of Brazil. Don Diego Alvares, a Portuguese gentleman, was shipwrecked near Bahia, amongst a nation of cannibals, who devoured his companions to a man, and only spared him till he should recover his health. In the mean time he procured fire arms from the wreck, and killing a bird, excited such terror and admiration in the minds of the savages, that they surnamed him the son of Thunder, and Caramuru; or the Dragon of the Sea. Thus obtaining the command, he conquered their enemies, and married Paraguazu, heiress to the chief of the Tupinambas. This lady was afterwards baptized in France, and received the name of Catherine, from Catherine of Medicis, who deigned to stand as her godmother

mother. She afterwards transferred her rights to King John the Third, and thus gave him the best part of Brazil.

LOVE ELEGIES.

I WAS talking the other day to my friend the poet, with a warmth which I usually feel on any subject that I am disposed to commend, upon the merit of those pastoral writers who have treated us with love elegies and sonnets. The *Passer* of *Tibullus* was always a favourite with me, and Hammond I considered as almost the only poet who was at once natural, simple, and impassioned. This my friend would not allow; he fell upon him with much asperity, called him a frigid pedant, who celebrated his mistress with Greek and Roman imagery, talked of a funeral pile, and expiring in her presence; and sung of shepherds and shepherdesses, crooks and flocks, like an old Arcadian.....I was somewhat staggered with this rough treatment of a poet whom I had long admired, and, in order to confute him, quoted the celebrated lines——

"With thee I fain would pass the live-long day,"——

and demanded his opinion of them.——He retorted by demanding mine upon the concluding verse——

"And when I long have served her, call her *wife*."

This again staggered me, and I confessed myself ashamed to defend it.....I then passed to what I considered as my strong-hold, and instanced the lines of Shenstone:——

I have found out a gift for my fair;
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed
But, O! then your plunder forbear,
For she'd swear 'twas a barbarous deed
He ne'er could be true, she averr'd,
Who would rob a poor bird of her young,
And I lov'd her the more when I heard
Such tenderness drop from her tongue.——

Of this I thought I might safely demand his approbation, but he treated it with merciless banter and exposure; and, upon my growing warm in its defence, he produced a ridiculous imitation of the style and affected tenderness, with which it was written.....

Come listen, ye swains, to my lay,
Ye shepherds attend to my song,
So short, 'twill not last a whole day,
And in winter the day is not long.

But first, my dear Phillis, pray scratch,
For I fear I've a l–se in my head;
Dear creature, do try him to catch,
I wish to the Lord he was dead.

Then Phillis, the pride of the plain,
Search'd my head with her fingers so fair,
And caught him, her fingers between,
Just nibbling the tip of my ear.

Don't kill the poor creature, she cried,
Ah! let the sweet innocent go,
Not kill him! I sternly replied,
She frown'd,—and she answer'd,—"No, No."

Oh! ye swains, who like Colin is blest,
Who can boast such true joys and delights,
Of a mistress, like Phillis, possest,
Who such beauty and softness unites.

GENEALOGY.

GENEALOGY.

Earl of Malmesbury.

JAMES HARRIS, Earl of Malmesbury, was born April 20, 1746. By the female side he is connected with the noble family of Cooper; Elizabeth, the wife of his grandfather, being the sister of Anthony, the celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury. Upon the paternal side his family is amongst the most ancient in the kingdom. It is not without a just pride that, in the elegant life of his father with which he has favoured the world, Lord Malmesbury enumerates the most distinguished members of his family, and what must peculiarly recommend him to the man of science, and the patrons or professors of literature, he appears to dwell with more pleasure upon their literary eminence, than their rank or title. Mr. Cooper, the translator of Xenophon's Cyropædia, is mentioned amongst those whom he believes to confer most splendour upon his family.

It is almost needless to repeat, what Lord Malmesbury himself has asserted in every page of his book, that whatever of public esteem, and the favour of his sovereign, he may have had the good fortune to obtain, he is wholly indebted for it to the anxious care and unremitting diligence with which his father conducted his education. Mr. Harris, indeed, was in every respect one of the most extraordinary men of his age. He was born in the Close of Salisbury in 1708, and, whilst a youth, became distinguished as unusually skilled in the Greek language. During the greater part of his life he maintained, with a resolute constancy, his early habit of rising at five o'clock in the morning. Selecting a line of study which had long become antiquated, that of Aristotle, and the Greek philosophers, he treated it with that elegance and profundity, that he again called it into repute, and, in his own language, restored Aristotle to the world.

By his wife, Miss Elizabeth Clarke, Mr. Harris had several children, of which Lord Malmesbury, and two daughters, are now living. Whether the natural sagacity of Mr. Harris discovered in the subject of our present biography, a mind congenial to his own, or that he was an only son, it is certain that he conducted the education of young Harris with the most affectionate zeal.

The question of public and private education has been so long agitated, with such equal learning and talents on both sides, that it is a matter of some difficulty to decide either for the one or the other—it may safely perhaps be concluded, that, like every question, the subject of which admits all the variety of circumstances, every general rule must be rejected—a private education being most suited to one situation, and a public one to another—candour compels us to acknowledge, that Mr. Harris was one of those who dreaded the effects of a public school upon the morals of his son. Young Harris, therefore, was detained at home and the father himself, from the anxiety of parental fondness, submitted to that most laborious of all drudgery, the task of tuition.

It required less talents than appear to have been possessed, by Lord Malmesbury, even at this early period of his life, to profit by the lessons of a scholar like the author of Hermes,—it required less talents and less learning than what were possessed by the author of Hermes, to cultivate a mind so happy, and so easy of culture, as that of young Harris.—The result, however, was such as might have been expected. When young Harris was removed to college, his learning so far exceeded his years, that

that he was considered as the ornament of his university, and though none of his public exercises are upon record, he is still remembered at Oxford with equal pride and regard.

It was believed, at this period, that the young Harris was intended by his father for the church, and the known piety of Mr. Harris was such as to strengthen this conjecture. It was, indeed, one of the traits, and not the least singular one, in the character of Mr. Harris, that he was one of the few of the lay philosophers of his age, whose learning had answered its natural purpose, that of giving new ardour to his piety, and an unusual purity to his morals. If this, however, had been the original purpose of Mr. Harris, he now thought fit to change it, and young Harris was commanded to pursue a course of reading, which might adapt him to public life, and more particularly to diplomacy.

That biography should answer its double purpose, that of utility and pleasure, it may justly be considered as one of the chief rules in this kind of writing, that whilst the biographer passes over the slighter circumstances in general narrative, he should relate in more minute detail, whatever may furnish others with an example of life, or maxim of conduct. We regret, therefore, that in the ample account which Lord Malmesbury has given of his father, he has forgotten the peculiar method he pursued in educating him for public life. But we have reason to believe that Grotius and Burlemaqui, the first a man of the most profound learning; the latter one who has abridged with the same spirit with which the former wrote, laid the foundation, upon which the genius and industry of Lord Malmesbury has raised the superstructure of his diplomatic learning.—His lordship adheres, and zealously defends, all the principles of the antient diplomacy,—and in this shews himself a worthy disciple of the Dutch philosopher.

The hopes of the father of Lord Malmesbury were not disappointed—young Harris had scarcely reached the age of twenty-six, when he was appointed to one of those charges which are preparatory to trusts of greater importance. The conduct of the court of Russia was watched with an eye of jealousy, and it was necessary that an agent of some skill, and more address, should be sent to the northern courts—young Harris was selected, and, as envoy extraordinary, sent to Berlin. In the course of this his first essay, he proved that the lessons of his father had not been thrown away, and is said to have discovered such vigilant dexterity, and unwearied constancy in pursuing his purpose, that his sovereign immediately rewarded him with his favour, and from that moment to the present continues to regard him as the most skilled of the diplomacy.

In the year 1776, upon the commencement of the American war, he was sent to Russia in the same charge of envoy extraordinary, and is said to have here conducted himself with the same ability as formerly at Berlin. The favours of his sovereign had already invested him with the honours of the Bath. Sir James remained at Petersburgh during the greater part of the American war, and maintained the interests of his country against a powerful faction, which the intrigues of the French court had enlisted as its instruments. He endeavoured to induce the court of Petersburgh to reject the system of the armed neutrality, and when he found every argument ineffectual to this purpose, he is supposed to have restrained the haughty ministry of England from imprudently adding Russia to the confederacy of almost all Europe. It is not within our present purpose to examine the justice of this singular transaction—it is sufficient to say, that the doctrine of an armed neutrality is wholly the invention of the present age. It must be confessed, however, that it does not appear contrary to,

or indefensible, by the law of nature,—for as each of the Belligerent powers, being in the actual exercise of war, must be superior in force to any neutral nation upon its mere peace establishment, the latter must, not unfrequently, lie at the mercy of the former--an armed neutrality, therefore, appears only an act of self defence.

It was about this time that Sir James married his present lady, the daughter of Sir George Amyard, and neice of Sir George Cornewall. It is related of Mr. Harris, the father of his lordship, that his domestic virtues, as a husband and a father, were not the least pleasing part of his character. Lord Malmesbury appears eager to emulate in this, as in his other virtues, his excellent father;—the family of his lordship is amongst the most happy in a kingdom, where examples of domestic happiness are by no means unfrequent. It is not without the greatest satisfaction, that, at a time when laxity of morals, and an avowed indifference to the most sacred of obligations appears to be almost the distinction of our nobility, that we can thus produce Lord Malmesbury upon the side of virtue. In the beautiful manor-house of Durnford, one of the seats of this nobleman, he is accustomed to retire, during the greater part of the year, to the tranquillity of domestic enjoyments, and thus living in the bosom of his family, presents a pleasing image of the *otium cum dignitate*, of the dignified repose of a great man, who having filled his measure of glory, or seeing nothing worthy of his talents, retires to solitude, but which he is prepared to leave, when the public good shall again summon him to the sphere of action, and the converse of men. In all the varieties of the characters of the Greek poet, the most pleasing is that of the man who unites to the qualities of the hero the more placid virtues of domestic life, who, whilst he meditates battles, and the preservation of his country, lays aside his plume to dispel the terrors of his child, and forgets for a moment every thing in the tears of his wife. We cannot forbear dwelling upon this pleasing trait in the character of Lord Malmesbury. It is well observed, by a great writer, that it requires both greater virtue and greater talents, to be happy in solitude, than in the busy hum of men. In solitude the mind is left to itself, it must weave its own happiness, and, as the naturalists relate of certain insects, being incapable of deriving food elsewhere, must seek it from its own bowels. It will ever, therefore, be recorded by the biographer of Lord Malmesbury, as not the least splendid part of the praise of this nobleman, that he possessed at once the virtue to enjoy solitude, and the talents to dignify it.

Upon the termination of the American war, Sir James Harris was summoned to a scene for which he appears to be peculiarly adapted. It is well known, that the States of Holland had long been divided into two parties, that of the House of Orange, and that of their republican opponents. The Court of France were the avowed patrons of the cause of the latter, and by private agency, and diplomatic intrigue, had so insinuated themselves into the affairs of the States, that it had gradually obtained itself to be considered almost as a member of the union. With its usual dexterity, it had lost no opportunity to avail itself of this prevalent influence, and uniting with the popular party, and secretly fomenting a spirit already too predominant for the happiness of the state, it had compelled the Stadtholder to become a member of the confederacy against England. The Stadtholder, however, was not so ignorant of the true interest of himself, and the United States, as not to understand that this concurrence in a war, against his natural ally, was effectually uniting in a war against himself. The tide of popular caprice had, indeed, compelled him to commence it, and to assume and maintain the usual tone of hostility and indignatio

indignation against injuries received, and rights invaded, but he had the prudence to elude the violence which he could not resist, and to render wholly ineffectual and inactive the war, into which he had been compelled. His policy was, however, either discovered, or betrayed,—the republican party began the clamour, and the discontent, being not without some specious foundation of an apparent sacrifice of public good to private interest, soon became almost general, and added a strength to the old republican party which rendered it irresistible.

As France appeared as the patron of the republican party, and had observed this policy with the constancy of an acknowledged maxim, having never deviated from it from the death of Louis XIV. it has been an equally fixed rule of the diplomacy of England, that the cause and party of the Stadtholder were our own, and that our interest required us to be for ever vigilant in its support. This state of the parties in Holland had, therefore, excited the alarm of the English ministry, and it was resolved to interpose with negotiation and menace, and, if necessary, to follow them up with the last and strongest appeal, in national contests.

Such was the situation of affairs when Sir James Harris was sent as ambassador to the Hague. The interest of the King of Prussia, and his alliance with the reigning Stadtholder, rendered him the most powerful resource of the latter; he had already entered Holland, and supported the cause of his ally with his characteristic vigour. The republicans had expelled the Stadtholder, and insulted the princess of Orange, and every thing was about to submit to the torrent of popular fury. The arms of the King of Prussia, and the negotiation of Sir James Harris, succeeded in restoring the Stadtholder to his rights, and rescued the country from a civil war, which, from the fury of the contending parties, and the characteristic obstinacy of Dutch passion, when inflamed by a sufficient motive to action, would doubtless have rivalled in its mischief and duration, the celebrated wars of the Netherlands, in the 16th century.

It is said, that the language of Sir James Harris, during this negotiation, was not without a severity which justly offended the haughty republicans. Sir James Harris knew that a fleet was prepared to second his efforts, and in the confidence of the power and justice of his cause, assumed that tone of command which becomes an Englishman. It was the just boast of Cromwell, that he had rendered the name of an Englishman as respected as that of a Roman. In a just cause let us ever remember this generous pride, and appearing as the instruments of heaven, endeavour to exalt ourselves to the level of that glorious character.

Such was this celebrated negotiation of Sir James Harris, which has raised him in the general estimation to the rank of the first of modern diplomatists. It is certain that it was conducted with equal vigour and ability, and what must be considered as the seal of its merit, it obtained its author the immediate favour and permanent friendship, both of the King of Prussia and the Prince of Orange; of these fruits of his efforts he received an immediate testimony, the king of Prussia bestowing upon him the privilege of bearing the Prussian eagle in his arms, and the Prince of Orange adding the motto of the house of Nassau. If it be remembered that Sir James Harris was but at this time a knight, the value of these gifts will be better estimated.

As Lord Malmesbury owes his present eminence of reputation to his diplomatic abilities, the enemies of his lordship (for the important part he has acted in affairs which have divided the kingdom into factions, has given him many), have had recourse to disingenuous artifice:—as his skill in diplomacy is a matter of evidence, and therefore beyond the reach of their malice, they have endeavoured to sink him in the public esteem

not by a denial of his knowledge of his art, but by the ridicule of that art as equally useless, and without dignity But if the reader reflects a moment upon the object and end of diplomacy,---if he consider that it requires a most intimate knowledge of the law of nature, as the only law by which nations, independent with regard to each other, are all bound in common,---of the law of nations, or that part of the law of nature, which having been already applied, and acted upon, has become a *lex scripta*, a rule of action under certain circumstances acknowledged by all ---add to this a most accurate acquaintance, with antient and modern history, and a still more minute knowledge of that immense multitude of treaties which may be regarded as constituting the precedents of the diplomacy; he will form a more just estimate both of the value of the art, and of that portion of public gratitude which is due to its most distinguished professor.

And indeed such an estimate appears to have been formed by his sovereign himself of the work of Sir James Harris, for in 1788, Sir James was created a peer, by the title of Lord Malmesbury, baron of Malmsbury, in the county of Wiltshire, and in 1800 he was created Earl of Malmesbury, and Viscount Fitzharris, of Ham Court, in the county of Southampton.

Lord Malmsbury remained in retirement from public life till the year 1796. The voice of the people, and the exhausted finances of the country, called for the termination of a war, the object of which had never been sufficiently understood, and had thus never been popular. The tyranny, and daily murders of Robespierre, during the æra of the fatal predominance of the party of the mountain, and the infamous sections of Paris, had indeed excited the just horror of the people of England, and being an argument to their senses of the evils of anarchy, and popular independence, had done more to stop the progress of similar principles amongst ourselves, that the most eloquent of the appeals which the government, and its most eminent advocates, daily addressed to their reason, or their passions. It must be imputed chiefly to this cause that the people of England endured without a murmur, the several campaigns of 1793, 1794—5, considering them as so many attempts to execute justice upon a nation of brigands, a government which had declared itself by the vote of its servile legislature, an apostate from its God, and an enemy to the human race. In the commencement of the year 1796, the government of France assumed an appearance of more regularity.—Religion was tolerated, and the party of the jacobins subdued to a state of defensive action.

The people of England considered this as a favourable period to terminate a war which they now thought to have no distinct aim—the government listened to the general wish, and LordMalmesbury was appointed to negotiate a peace. His lordship's efforts, however, were unsuccessful—the demands of the Directory were of the most ridiculous extravagance—the resources of our country, and the honorable pride both of our people, and our government, were not so exhausted and subdued, as to submit to such concessions.—Lord Malmesbury, however, discussed them, and exposed their extravagance, with equal ability and dignity—and maintained during the whole negotiation, such an evident superiority over the French agents, that the latter, and more particularly M. de la Croix, became subjects of ridicule even to the French themselves.

Whether the Directory never intended to conclude a peace at this period, or as they have themselves asserted, that they were persuaded that the Court of England had no purpose of this kind, and that Lord Malmesbury was only sent apparently to comply with the popular voice, they treated his Lordship with alternate indifference, and the most insolent hauteur, and finally commanded him to leave Paris in forty-eight hours.

After such a conclusion of this negotiation, the conduct of our ministry in renewing it the following year, must ever appear inexplicable, and not easy to be reconciled to that wisdom and vigour which they had hitherto maintained, and afterwards resumed. It was, indeed, necessary to the success of the war, that the people should consider it with more favour, and this could only be effected by the ministry availing itself of the folly of the enemy, and thus proving to the people that peace, unless with the sacrifice of national honour, was impossible. If this were the purpose of the ministry, it was fully answered. Lord Malmesbury was again selected, and in the summer of 1797 repaired to Lisle, the place appointed by the French government for his reception.

It was at this period that the conspiracy of the United Irishmen had reached its maturity, having escaped, during its long progress from its first infancy to its present strength, not only discovery, but even suspicion. The government, indeed, was not without a suspicion that the country was generally discontented, and that a common interest had united the several parties which had usually opposed, but in very different degrees, that preference of the English interest, which had too usually distinguished the policy of the lord lieutenants—but they were ignorant that the kingdom was upon the point of rebellion—a rebellion, which, according to the natural course of cause and effect, should have terminated in success, but the benevolent wisdom of Providence interposed, and set bounds to the triumph of anarchy, and the ravage of nations.

During the time of Lord Malmesbury's negotiation, the committees of the conspirators had sent two agents, the one of them a man of talents and unusual address, the other but little inferior to him, and both admirably adapted for their present business, to the French Directory, neither of them, therefore, spared any efforts to counteract the purpose of Lord Malmesbury's mission. The very nature of their business naturally recommended them to the attention of the Directory, and they represented the present state of Ireland, and the strength of the factious party, its numbers, and its orderly distribution, to be such as ensured the success of an invasion, and rendered it an affair of as little difficulty, as expence. It is, therefore, no reasonable subject of surprise that the reception of Lord Malmesbury was unusually ungracious, and that in the confidence of severing from the dominion of England so considerable a member, the Directory, and its immediate agents, exhibited an haughtiness very contrary to the established forms of diplomatic intercourse. Lord Malmesbury (so well was the secret kept), though somewhat astonished at the secret counteraction he experienced, could not discover the point from whence it proceeded, and had not the subsequent event produced it to the public view, it would probably have added another example of the proficiency of the French in the system of intrigue, and of their strict adherence to its first law—never to desert or betray its subordinate agents.

The success of this mission of Lord Malmesbury was such as might be expected from these circumstances—within three months after his first arrival at Lisle, he was commanded to quit that town and the French territories—he arrived in London in the month of September, having effected nothing of the purpose of his mission, but that of again calling forth into the view of Europe the insolence of the Directory, and their confirmed malice against all the regular governments of Europe.

The conduct of Lord Malmesbury in this, as in all his former embassies, was such as to recommend him to the general approbation of his country—he supported his representative character with just dignity, and repelled

the

the haughtiness of the French agents with a grace and elegance of manner, which can never be too much praised. The style of his notes must ever be considered as models for his successors under similar circumstances—they are admirably expressive of that indifference, which was the best reply to the haughty extravagance of his adversaries—they never deviate from established forms, and in their terms of respect, or salutation, echo the similar tones of his antagonists.—Without the grossness of professed contempt, they exhibit clearly enough the real sentiments which Lord Malmesbury entertained of his adversaries.

His Lordship has, from this period to the present time, remained in retirement. We have nothing further to add, but a conjecture that the present seclusion of his Lordship will prove in the event scarcely less useful to the public than his former activity. His mind is well stored with antient and modern learning. He has already gratified the literary world with the life of his father. We sincerely hope he will not stop here.

VETERINARY ART.

OF A CURB AND RING BONE.

A CURB takes its origin from the junctures of the bones on the fore part of the hock, and rises on the hind part, forming a pretty large tumor over the back part of the hind leg, attended with stiffness, and sometimes with lameness. It proceeds from hard riding, strains, blows, or kicks.

The cure is at first generally effected with ease by blistering two or three times, or oftener. If it does not submit to this treatment, but becomes excessively hard, the surest way is to fire with a thin iron, making a line down the middle from top to bottom, and drawing several pretty deep lines, and then to apply a mild blistering plaster or ointment over it. By this treatment it will be entirely removed.

There is another kind of swelling, which appears on the outside of the hock, which is called a *jarden*. It commonly proceeds from blows and kicks of other horses, but frequently happens to horses in training, by setting them on their haunches: it is seldom attended with much lameness, unless it has been neglected, or some little process of the bone be broken. It should first be treated with the following repellers:—bathe the tumor well with hot vinegar three or four times a day; if that does not succeed alone, an ounce of oil of vitriol may be put to a quart of vinegar, or half an ounce of white vitriol dissolved in a little water and added to the same quantity. When the swelling is attended with heat, the following mixture will then be more proper to bathe with.

> Take two ounces of crude sal ammoniac, boiled in a quart of lime-water; where that cannot be had, a handful of pearl or wood-ashes may be boiled in common water; pour off the decoction when settled, and mix with it half a pint of spirit of wine; anoint the part afterwards with lintseed oil, or elder ointment.

If the swelling continue hard and insensible, the best way is to blister or fire, but the mild blisters alone generally succeed.

The *ring-bone* is a hard swelling on the lower part of the pastern, which generally reaches half way round the fore part of it. It often arises from strains, and when behind, from putting young horses too early upon their haunches; for in that attitude a horse throws his whole weight, as much if not more, upon his pasterns than his hocks.

When it appears distinctly round the pastern, and does not run downwards towards the coronet, so as to affect the coffin-joint, it is easily cured; but

but if it takes its origin from some strain or defect in the joint, or if a callosity is found under the round ligament that covers that joint, the cure is generally dubious, and sometimes impracticable, as it is liable to turn to a quittor, and in the end to form an ulcer on the hoof.

The ring-bones that appear on colts and young horses, will often insensibly wear off of themselves, without the aid of any application; but when the substance remains, there needs no other remedy than blistering, unless when by long continuance it is grown to an obstinate hardness and then it may require both blistering and firing.

To fire a ring-bone successfully, let the operation be performed with a thinner instrument than that in common use, and let the lines or razes be made not above a quarter of an inch distant, crossing them obliquely in the form of a chain; apply a mild blister, and when the part is quite dried up, the rupture plaster; and then turn the horse to grass for some time.

OF SPLENTS.

These are hard excrescences that grow on the shank bone, and are of various shapes and sizes. Some horses are more subject to splents than others, but young horses are most liable to these infirmities, which frequently wear off and disappear of themselves. Few horses put out splents after the age of seven or eight years, excepting in consequence of blows or accidents.

A splent that arises in the middle of the shank-bone, is not at all dangerous; but those arising on the back part of that bone, when they grow large, and press against the back sinew, always cause lameness or stiffness, by rubbing against it: the others, unless situated near the joints, seldom occasion lameness.

As to the cure of splents, the best way is not to meddle with them, if they are not so large as to disfigure a horse, or so situated as to endanger his going lame.

Splents, on their first appearance, should be well bathed with vinegar or old verjuice; which, by strengthening the fibres, frequently stop their growth, for it is the membrane covering the bone, and not the bone itself, that is here thickened. In some constitutions purging, and afterwards diuretic drinks, will be an efficient method of removing the humidity and moisture about the limbs, which is often the occasion of such excrescences.

The remedies prescribed for this disorder are various: the most usual is to rub the splent with a round stick, or the handle of a hammer, till it is almost raw, and then to touch it with oil of origanum. Some apply a pitch plaster, with a little sublimate, or arsenic, to destroy the substance; others use oil of vitriol, or tincture of cantharides; all which applications have sometimes succeeded, but they are liable to leave a scar, with the loss of hair. Those that are of a more caustic nature often do more hurt than good, especially when the splent is grown very hard, as they produce a rottenness, which keeps running several months before the ulcer can be healed, and then leaves an ugly scar.

The only chance, however, of effecting a cure of this complaint, without anxiety and difficulty, is by a careful observation of its appearance in its earliest state, and by giving attention that friction be employed for a considerable time, twice every day, with the utmost force of the operator's hands, letting the part be well moistened, after each time of rubbing, with a proportion of the following liniment, leaving a pledget of tow, wet with the same, bound on pretty firm with two yards of wide tape as a roller:—

Take camphorated spirits of wine and spirits of turpentine, of each four ounces, mixed together; or, oil of origanum, and spirits of turpentine, each half an ounce; camphorated spirits of wine two ounces, mixed.

When

When this plan has been continued for ten days or a fortnight, you will then be able to judge whether any perceptible advantage has been obtained from the force of these powerful repellents; if not, procure two ounces of the strongest mercurial ointment, and let the size of a hazel-nut be rubbed in upon the part affected every night and morning, till the whole is consumed using the roller each night, and taking it off in the morning. If this does not succeed, the best and most speedy method will be the immediate extirpation, by making a longitudinal incision, through the integuments, dissecting and contracting the substance, completing the cure by taking up a couple of stitches, and treating it as a superficial wound.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

BUXTON AND ANOTHER *v.* BEDALL AND ANOTHER.

Executory Agreement for Goods. Stamp.—This was an action of assumpsit, to recover the price of two machines, called Mules, used in the cotton manufacture, made and put up by the plaintiffs, who were machine-makers for the defendants, who were manufacturers. At the trial at Lancaster, before Chambre J. the plaintiffs proved that they had performed the work, and had fixed it up in the house of the defendants, at Manchester; that while the machines were making the defendants frequently called at the plaintiffs' shop, and made objections to various parts of the work, which were from time to time altered conformably to their directions; some of these alterations were occasioned by the want of sufficient height in the room in which the machines were fixed, and after they were there fixed the defendants paid 20*l.* in part.

In the course of the cause it appeared that the agreement for the performance of the work was in writing. It was produced upon unstamped paper, and was as follows:—

"Joseph and Thomas Bedall order of Buxton and Campsty four mules, 228 spindles each, 3 wheels, 16 inch rollers, and one 15 inch; 13 inch spindles, iron top roller, a sufficient number of change pinions, twist wheels from 30 to 42 teeth, advancing two each time, a set of clearers for each wheel, loaded and covered. The wheels are to be complete and good, 5-9 per spindle; payment half ready money and the remainder in three months; a dozen of change rollers for each wheel to be given in. Two to be made in six weeks, and the remaining two in eight weeks from this time.

"JOSEPH and THOMAS BEDALL.

"*Manchester, Nov.* 11*th*, 1801."

It was objected, that taking this agreement to be an original, it ought to have been stamped; and Chambre J. being of that opinion, nonsuited the plaintiff. A rule of *nisi*, for setting aside the nonsuit, having been obtained on a former day, on the ground that this being an order for the sale of goods, was excepted out of the acts laying a stamp-duty on agreements.

Park now shewed cause, and insisted that in this case a stamp was necessary, as it was an agreement for work and labor, and materials, to be done and found, and not for the sale of goods in the usual acceptation of the phrase.

Topping contra contended, that it was an agreement "for or relating to the sale of goods," in the words of the exception in the act; it resembled an order by letter for the sending of goods to the buyer, in which case, according to common experience, it was not necessary that the goods should be made at the time; the exception, introduced for the encouragement of trade and manufactures, would otherwise be nugatory in most instances;

for

for it is well known, that in wholesale dealings such orders are frequently sent before the goods are manufactured. He referred to the case of Curry *v* Edensor,* where a collateral agreement in writing, by a broker, to indemnify his principal from any loss on the re-sale of goods was held to be valid, though unstamped, as being a contract relating to the sale of goods.

The Court, however, were of opinion, that this contract did not come within the exception of the act, and ought therefore to be stamped, being a contract, not for or relating to the *sale*, but to the *making* of goods, and for work and labor to be done. It was a contract in fieri, as in the case of Towers *v.* Osborne,† where the defendant had bespoken a chariot, which he refused to take when made, it was objected to an action brought to recover the value of it, that the case came within the statute of frauds, as nothing had been given in earnest, nor any written note; but the Lord Chief Justice ruled it not to be within the statute which relates only to contracts for the actual sale of goods, which that was considered not to be but a mere executory contract for work to be done, and that in the case of Curry *v.* Edensor, the agreement related to the sale of goods then made.——Rule discharged.

PAGE *v.* WIPLE.

No Action can lie for permitting Arrest after Payment.—This was an action for not preventing, but permitting and suffering the plaintiff to be arrested after payment of debt and costs, owing to the defendant, upon a writ sued out before such payment. The declaration consisted of three counts, stating the circumstances. In the first the defendant was charged with "contriving and maliciously intending to injure and prejudice the plaintiff," &c. but in the third with only "contriving to injure," &c.

After a verdict for the plaintiff, with 5l. damages, on the third count, Wilson moved, in the last term, in arrest of judgment, on the insufficiency of that count, in not alledging malice to the defendant as in the first count, which was contradicted in evidence at the trial. He cited Scheibel *v.* Fairbain,‡ as in point, that no such action will lie for a mere non-feasance, but only on malice alledged and proved.

Sellon Serj. and Best, in shewing cause now, endeavoured to distinguish this case from that, by observing, that there the writ was sued out before the payment of the debt, and the plaintiff did not alledge payment of the costs as well as the debt, without which the defendant was not obliged to countermand the arrest. Heath J. had particularly observed, that at all events the party was not obliged to stop the action, in that case, till the costs were tendered; and Lord Chief Justice Eyre had said there was no consideration for any duty to attach upon. But here there is an allegation that the debt and costs were paid, and in consequence it became the duty of the defendant to stop the execution of the writ at his peril.

Lord Ellenborough, Chief J. taking the averment that 1l. 16s. was paid to the defendant, "for and towards, and in satisfaction of the costs," most favourably for the plaintiff, as meaning that it was taken in satisfaction of the costs; still I think the case not different in principle from that of Scheibel *v.* Fairbain. Is it the plaintiff's duty to run after his writ, which has been properly issued, in order to stop its execution? Is it not rather the concern of the debtor, when he has satisfied the demand, to ask for a countermand of the writ, or an order for his discharge? Nothing wilful is alledged to have been done by the defendant, but only that he suffered and permitted the plaintiff to be arrested; nothing proves that it was done by way of vexation or oppression, but it appears to have been a mere non-feasance. The question is, whether, under the circumstances stated, it became and was the

† 3 Term Rep. 424. † 1 Stra. 506 ‡ 1 Bos. and Pull. 388.

duty of the defendant to prevent the arrest? I know of no authority which imposes such an obligation. The defendant might have asked for a countermand; he must look to the consequence if the writ were properly sued out at the time. We cannot intend that any thing was done vexatiously, when nothing of that kind is alledged.—Per Curiam, Rule absolute.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

The King refuses to ratify the Convention of Suhlingen.—French offer degrading Terms of Capitulation.—Hanoverians prepare to resist, but a Compromise is effected.—Blockade of the Elbe.—Tour of the First Consul.

THE scene of foreign politics has been daily extending, though yet it has produced little of importance. The calm which reigns on the continent seems too unnatural to last, and is perhaps the forerunner of no very distant explosion, in which an attempt will be made to rescue it from its servitude, and restore to the several powers of Europe their proper weight, dignity, and independence. The case of Hanover which we slightly touched upon in our last, has been lamented by every lover of his Country. A brave people have been reduced to a degrading capitulation, and the dignity of the military character tarnished by indecent concession. It may be proper to relate more minutely the principal circumstances.

On the fifth of June, General Mortier, after long and rapid marches, entere the city of Hanover. The plunder of arms and artillery was great, but with the exception of some horses and military equipages, nothing was seized of any great value. The Duke of Cumberland who had been appointed by the King of Great Britain Generalissimo of the electoral forces, perceiving resistance ineffectual, was compelled to retreat, and the army was then left to make what conditions it could with the enemy. A treaty was soon commenced, called the convention of Suhlingen, in which the common terms of capitulation were proposed, but the ratification could not take place, till the King of England, as elector, should confirm it. The French Minister instantly dispatched a messenger to Lord Hawkesbury, stating the conquest of Hanover, and desiring that the treaty of Suhlingen might be ratified. To this an answer was given by the secretary of state, in which the King of Great Britain protests against the injustice of the seizure, and on this ground refuses to sanction, by the corroboration of a treaty, an act of unprincipled violence. His Majesty, claimed security for Hanover on grounds which could not be disputed: its independence of Great Britain had been repeatedly acknowledged by the French government itself, and the treaty of Luneville, with all its respectable guarantees, had extended to it the same security with the rest of the continent. Having sufficiently proved its rights of neutrality, his Majesty concluded by stating his determination to appeal to the powers of the continent on a case so flagrantly unjust.

The resolution of the King being made known to General Mortier, the commander of the Hanoverian troops was informed that the treaty of Suhlingen was in complete, and that the army should be compelled to accept other terms of capitulation—what these terms were it is not very pleasing to relate. The conquest of the country not being guaranteed by its sovereign, the French general was apprehensive that the Hanoverians would not think themselves bound by the common obligations into which prisoners entered, but that the moment they were disarmed and dismissed, they would flock again to any hostile standard that should be erected, in spite of the oath which might be imposed to restrain them. The Hanoverian troop were well disciplined, and composed a formidable number. Fearful of the consequences

sequences, another treaty was offered, containing terms which a brave people must need resent, and mortifying and outrageous to their military character. Unequal as was the resistance, it was thought preferable to such indecent submission. The worst turn of events was considered fraught with better hopes than patient acquiescence in terms too lofty even for a conquering enemy, and still more insulting from one, who had not yet proved himself victorious. The prisons and dungeons of France only threatened them even if they did not resist, and what worse could fall upon them if they did? The Hanoverians immediately occupied a station on the Elbe, fortified their camp, and prepared to oppose the enemy; but the attempt was thought too desperate to succeed by those who wished them well, though it was hoped it might soften the insolence of the French, and abate somewhat of the severe conditions they demanded. Had these brave men been sspported, it is certain they might have protected their country. Had England prepared an army to attack the French in the rear, their fate might have been averted. Had the continent felt for its honor, the neutral powers for the violation of their guaranteeship, and had England prudently foreseen what was to be expected from the unlicensed hostility of France, Hanover might have been saved, and its brave army had not undergone the ignominy of capitulation. A compromise was at length made; the French relaxed somewhat of their terms, and the Hanoverians of their obstinacy. A treaty being again entered into, the troops were permitted to remain in their own country, on the common condition of not bearing arms against France during the war; but the fate of this country was not yet complete; war with their enemy was seldom a losing game, the triumph of their arms was almost uniformly sullied by avaricious extortion, and when Hanover had lost her army, she had yet more to lose. Heavy contributions were immediately levied upon the people, and they were condemned to pay for the support of their oppressors.

Many circumstances of importance intervened in the chain of affairs, from the first seizure of Hanover to its final conquest, but it was impossible to preserve their succession with the thread of our narrative.

It was the policy of France more immediately to injure us by excluding our commodities from the continent, and interrupting our intercourse with the interior cities of Germany. To effect this end, she seized upon the banks of the Elbe and Weser, and refused an entrance to our ships, though they were trafficking in a neutral country. This open violation of the established rights of war was represented to the powers of the continent, who nevertheless refused to interfere, except Prussia, who guaranteed to Hamburgh and the Hans Towns the freedom of their respective trades. But the German states were unequal to remonstrance. England became now suspicious of the conduct of the neutral powers, and very wisely concluded that they intended to pursue their private advantages, and profit by the interruption of her commerce. Determined therefore to spoil a game so pitiful and selfish, she instantly blockaded the Elbe, and refused entrance to every ship alike, regarding it as a French conquest, and therefore a licensed subject of hostility. She demanded likewise from the neutral ports a strict regard to neutral rights, and resolved to consider such as refused entrance to her commodities, as committing overt acts of hostility. This, with the measures taken for internal safety, which will be found in our next chapter, is the most decisive blow as yet struck by our government. Some expeditions are said to have been fitted out, and some captures have been made, but nothing of importance to dwell upon.

In France the object of the war is principally the invasion of England, and the most vigorous measures are concerted for executing the project. It must be confessed the grounds of apprehension are not slight. The menace is sufficiently capable of being put in action, to inspire those fears which should

place us on our guard, without unmanning us. The threat is more rational, because divested of that theatric pomp with which it was formerly accompanied. We hear of no rafts, no threats to dine in London on a particular day; every thing proceeds with a regularity and calmness that are always found in settled and determined projects. The marine of France is, indeed, at a low point, but her army is immense, and conveyance across the sea seems the object most required. The first consul has turned his mind to this, and with his usual promptness has prepared for its execution. In order to animate his country, he has made a tour through France, and collected the incense of flattery from every corner. He has been received with every species of adulation, and towns and cities vied with each other in offers of liberality to support the war: one voted money, men, and arms; another ships and flat-bottomed boats: all gave something according to their ability; and those who could not sustain the expences of treating him with military equipages, were not backward in feasts and congratulations. The principal demand of the First Consul was transports for his men; and as the reality of the invasion was not doubted in France, he received liberal supplies for his purpose, and offers to attend him on his expedition. The minister Chaptal had dispatched a letter to every sea-port town, desiring them to be ready to furnish a certain number of boats and ships, though, as we have stated, this official command was for the most part unnecessary, since their promptness in obeying their own feelings rendered all compulsion useless. If the First Consul were so well assured of being provided with ships, his army was no less flourishing. The enthusiasm of the people had been excited; their favourite project of invading England seemed now in the train of execution; this vision which they had dreamt of so many ages was now about to be realized. The military college made an offer of their services: this institution contained some of the most illustrious members of the state, who intreated to be permitted to embark in the ship which carried the First Consul and his hopes to England.

Mean time public prayers were put up for the success of the invasion, the bishops and the priests were retained in the service of government, and as far as religion, with the aid of other passions, could make the cause popular, it became eminently so in France. It seems unnecessary to comment on the many official papers published by the French government, the surmises and rumours of intended expeditions, and the armies marched to frontiers, as it only agrees with our plan to relate what has appeared the in action.

Holland, after the departure of Mr. Liston, was apprehensive of the effects which would ensue from the renewal of the war, and begged hard to be spared entering into it. It is even reported that she offered a considerable bribe which was refused. She was instantly compelled to support a French army, and fit out what ships of war she had in her ports; and, as the descent upon England was most likely to be made from her coast, she was desired to furnish the First Consul with abundance of schuyts and flat-bottomed boats. Spain as yet was enabled to keep out of the war—British ships and merchandize were still admitted into her ports, but there was every reason to apprehend she would soon declare against us, and that the French would follow up the seizure of Hanover by that of Portugal; but notwithstanding these warlike preparations in France, all hopes of peace had not vanished from the people, who were taught to look forward to the Russian mediation, which was still known to proceed. When Hanover was taken, the Moniteur, the gazette of the French government, stated, that it would be delivered up if Malta were surrendered, and that it was only retained as a balance against that island. To negotiate the fate of Malta, the Emperor of Russia it was supposed had interfered, and it was evident that our

government

government was treating on this or some other important object from the frequent arrival of messengers from the northern courts; but, whatever might be the losses of the people of France from the mediation, in England it created but little confidence. The quarrel with France was of too general a nature, and not to be adjusted on a single point. The idea of an appeal to a neutral diet to settle the grievances of which the two powers complained was ludicrous in the extreme. Their decision one way or another could effect little: if either party were dissatisfied their conclusion would be inconclusive, and a writ of error soon lie to arms. The English government thus continued to damp every hope that rose upon this negotiation; and in France it was rather believed to be encouraged from motives of policy. To the latter country, indeed, the mediation promised a better result than to England. The emperor, it was believed, thought our retention of Malta unjust; but now that England balanced the fate of Hanover against that island, his opinion might be more favourable, though there was reason to apprehend that his wishes and good offices would be alike ineffectual to compose the existing differences. Such was the state of the Russian negotiation for the last month. It still, we believe, proceeds, but no hope is attached to it by the people of England.

The large army which the French keep up in Italy has alarmed the king of Naples, who has become apprehensive that his neutrality would not be observed. He is said to have entreated Austria to interfere, and something of her ancient spirit has induced her to remonstrate with unaccustomed spirit. Her army, which is now under the command of the Arch-duke Charles, has been increased, and above 80,000 men added to the line. This unexpected display of vigour may operate in the scale of events, and with no degree of favour to France. It is a very false opinion which wanders respecting the exhausted state of Austria. We entered fully into this question in our last. It is certain, with the concurrence of Great Britain, she would be able to oppose a successful barrier to French ambition; and it is now, perhaps, in the power of England to improve the spirit of Austria to a par with their own.

It has been one of the effects of this war to subvert the antient relations of governments, and efface those features by which they were known for friends or enemies. Formerly the interest and disposition of a state was as clearly ascertained as its degree of longitude or latitude; but the late political concussion has compelled us to seek new allies and prepare against new enemies; and has not confined this mischief to us alone, but extended it to the other European powers; but, as no evil is without its alloy of good, so we trust, from this seeming calamity, that a final benefit will be derived. The political world is governed by rules no less fixed and certain than the physical —Innovation must from its nature be temporary—The stream, however long dammed up, will break its mounds, and regain its ancient channels. Let us hope these effects will soon be evident in rescuing the continent from the grasp of France; and the unremitting vigilance of England, with the natural course of affairs, encourages no distant prospect of its success. So long as necessity and compulsion exist, usurpation may endure, but this necessity must have its end, and it is not the nature of man to endure it longer.

Every thing now depends on the government of one man whom we have seen in almost every instance actuated by undignified caprice; affairs therefore can run in no settled course; every change must be worse for him and better for us; that power cannot be regarded as very stable and secure which unexpected vicissitudes procured for France: for in the lottery of war fortune operates more manifestly than in any thing, and may be expected for the future to distribute her favours with more partiality.

As to the present governor of France, he has long sood on a slippery point,

point. Let us remember the words of the orator as applied to Philip, and see if they will not suit the ravager of modern free countries—"Think not his present prosperity so immoveably fixed as to be of perpetual duration; even among those who appear to be connected with him by friendship, there are some who hate—some who fear—and some who envy him. Whatever vicissitudes are incident to the affairs of any other man, the same, be assured, are attached to him." The time may come when the several powers of the continent shall understand their true interest, and coalesce to preserve it. Austria is already recruited, and we are mistaken if she will not soon try the field; at least nothing is so likely to make her exert herself as the splendid efforts of which England sets her the example. This island may now be considered as defying singly that inordinate power which has swallowed up the most of Europe. The contest is for the very existence of the nation. Other kingdoms may be content to eke out a short life by truckling to despotism; bnt, it is the glory of England to fight for the prize of independence, and to perish or conquer in the attempt.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Army of Reserve—Arguments upon it—Levy in Mass—Considerations of our Danger.

THE business of finance and supplies being now terminated, the great object to which the national councils were directed, was the measures to be adopted for the safety of the country, and the defence of the state. The situation of England was no less new than critical; she had often been menaced by invasion, but had considered as a threat what was perhaps only meant for one. In the American war this boast of invading us had been equally made, and at a season when there was more probability of its success; when the combined fleets of France and Spain even braved us in the the channel, and our own armies were consumed and exhausted on a distant continent. England, however, had remained unviolated, and had to boast, like Sparta, that the smoke of an enemy's camp had never been seen in her country—but now, indeed, a greater fear than usual had fallen upon the kingdom. Notwithstanding we had an immense fleet, manned with upwards of 80,000 sailors, a body of regulars amounting to 40,000 men, and a numerous and well disciplined militia, the nation was apprehensive of its safety, and took every precaution against a descent upon the coast.

This fear, indeed, was more rational when the temper and situation of the man who governed France was considered. He was bent upon our destruction, and had repeatedly sworn it; he supported his usurped power only by the splendor of his military glory, and it was necessary that his immense body of mercenaries should be employed in some expedition, in order to prevent the growth of that discontent, and the progress of that deterioration, which are the consequences of keeping an army inactive.

His army already consisted of 200,000 men, who were stationed on the eastern coasts of France, where transports for the expedition were preparing in every port. In this serious posture of affairs, it was expected that government would take the alarm, and by a steady contemplation of the danger, provide the surest means of resisting it. Accordingly, the secretary at war brought in a bill on the 21st of last month, to enable his majesty to raise a body of 50,000 men, for the defence of the realm: of this bill, as it has now taken a decided shape, it is necessary to state the principle.

England, notwithstanding the menacing appearance of the times, had not much encreased her military force. Whether the cry of faction, or the persuasion of the complete sufficiency of her navy, had prevented the augmentation of her force, it is hard to determine; but the impolicy of the measure

sure seems not very difficult to decide upon. Those whose political sagacity had been esteemed the most penetrating, had foreseen the necessity of our becoming a military people, and supporting an army for large offensive operations; without which, according to the words of a great statesman, England might indeed preserve her integrity, but must forfeit her glory. Our insular politics had long been the jest of our rival, who not unhappily designated us—"A nation of shopkeepers, nailed like base metal to our counters."

The situation of France required that the means of resisting her ambition should be looked for in a great military establishment, and advice so repeatedly given, and fitted to the circumstances, was at length adopted by the ministers. The regular force of the kingdom was rated at 40,000 men; this was termed the standing army, part of which had so gloriously distinguished itself in Holland and Egypt. This force was the bulwark of our hope, and to this succeeded the militia, consisting of upwards of 90,000 men, including the late augmentation. It is unpleasant but necessary to assert, that in case of invasion, whatever might be the bravery of the militia, its imperfect state of discipline and habitual character were such, that little reliance could be had upon its efficiency. The very nature of their institution presents an insuperable obstacle to the perfection of the military character, and, however ardent their zeal, it was impossible they could attain the qualities of regular troops. It is no reproach to them that it is so, becaufe it is no reproach to any one that he cannot alter the nature of things. The difference of the two services was founded on that difference which must ever exist between troops, who always remain at home, and those who are placed in different stations; between troops who have seen service, and those who have not; between troops who are commanded by officers, who have never had the opportunity of acting with them in difficulties and dangers, who can pretend to no experience, and bring no authority from former reputation; and troops whose officers possess in themselves all the sources of ascendancy, and all the claims to respect: besides, it must not be dissembled that the very plan of compelling the regulars to live in barracks, whatever be the constitutional jealousy of it, had a direct tendency to produce this superiority. It gave rise to that fellowship, and union, which made each man sure of his companion, and produces that concert of courage, and unanimity of effort, which chiefly make an army formidable. The militia, indeed, had signalised themselves in the late war; but, however confident we might feel in them on the day of attack, it was to be feared they wanted skill and experience to be put upon a level with the regular army.

Such was the state and character of our force when the bill for the army of reserve was introduced. Its leading feature was to beget a kind of crossbreed between the regulars and the militia; to procure a force more disposeable than the one, and less offensive than the other; to make it a kind of nursery for the regular army, and to look forward by a species of indirect policy, to its increasing it—whilst it professed the character of the militia, as it was raised by ballot, and confined to the defence of the country. The force was to consist of 50,000 men raised in the several counties in proportion to their population, to be commanded by officers chosen from the half-pay list of the army. The exemptions from this service are very numerous, and proceed on the same principle as those of the militia; but as they differ in some respects, it may be necessary to give a summary account of them. The ages of those liable to serve agree with the militia: any man who was serving by substitute in the militia was exempted, unless it came to his turn to be balloted for in the order of succession; any man chosen, by paying the sum of 20l. was provided by his parish with a substitute; half the

price

price of his substitute was to be returned to those not worth 500l. The other exemptions are at so slight a variance from those of the militia, that it is useless to recount them, and the bill itself is now in every one's hands. The army was to serve in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, as likewise in Guernsey and Jersey.

The debates in the House of Commons on this bill were peculiarly interesting, and productive of the most splendid oratory. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Windham are to be considered as the great modellers of this act, and their advice and amendments in the committee gave it the form it now wears. The crudeness of the original conception of the secretary of war gave place to their skill and experience.

The bill for the Army of Reserve having passed the House of Commons, was as quickly dispatched in the Lords, and rode quietly into the harbour of royal approbation. Meantime, the general spirit of the people was excited, and offers of assistance to government were daily made by volunteer troops, and other corps in the different parts of the kingdom. This patriotism did not fall short of the opening of the purse-strings among the people.

The City of London first set the example by subscription, and a sum exceeding 50,000l. was collected in a few days—indeed such was the apprehension of invasion that many who had never believed in it, were fearful of it at the present moment, among these were some illustrious Senators of both Houses, who uniformly supported an opinion in defiance of the first sentiments of ministry, that a descent was possible, and that success and the hopes of the French were not so inconsistent. When this statement was first promulgated in the house, the gallant officer who spoke it, excited a general clamour against himself, and was the alternate subject of raillery and reproach, but he was not singular in his opinion. Mr. Pitt, Mr. Windham, and many other members blamed ministers for the scantiness of their preparations, and charged them with underrating the danger. The officers who were best informed, told us that a descent could not be guarded against, when we consider that the enemy possessed all the opposite coast, and that it was impossible our ships could form so long a chain of blockade: invasion they argued was possible, and it was a maxim of policy, when the safety of a state was in danger, to guard against any possible danger, as one likely to happen. Moreover in a great state, it was to tempt ruin, to trust only to one hope, when so many more dependencies might be procured; when it had a warlike and numerous population, who had so often been victorious over the French in their own country.

These sentiments of danger, and of the further measures to be taken for our security, becoming very general in the house, the secretary at war introduced a bill on the 19th, for levying the people in a mass. Having prefaced his speech with the common comments on the danger of the country, he proposed an act of the following nature. The first object of the plan was to authorize the Lieutenancy of the different counties to meet together, and order an enrolment of all the men from seventeen to fifty five. They were to be divided into four classes. One class would contain the young men from the age of seventeen to thirty. In the second, would be comprehended those from thirty to forty five. The third was to be filled with those from forty five to fifty five. And the fourth those who were not compelled to serve, and came under none of the other classes. The usual exemptions on account of children, allowed in the militia, were not to be made here. But as persons serving by substitute merely in the militia, were not exempted from the supplemental militia, so neither should persons in that particular situation, be expected in the present instance. Constables and other peace officers, together with the judges and others privileged by their functions were not compelled to serve. After the enrolment his majesty

was

was to have the power to direct the Lieutenants of all the counties to call out the persons of the different classes, if an enemy should invade or approach the coast, the persons so called out, were required to act against an enemy so approaching the country, with the troops of the line, and other corps raised for the service—Once called out they should be obliged to continue in arms, till the invading enemy were subdued, or driven into the sea. When called out every man should receive two guineas for the purchase of necessaries and should have pay while he continued in arms: at the end of his period or service he should have one guinea to defray the expences of his return home. Each man should take out an oath of fidelity to his sovereign and country, when called upon. The first class consisting of young men, was to be exercised once a week in arms. The arms to be lodged in the Church or other secure place, and the parishes to be respectively at the expence of finding them. The lieutenants and deputy lieutenants were to be employed to appoint officers. Every person of the first class living within three miles of the place of exercise, should be obliged to attend the weekly meetings. Certain fines should be imposed for absence, and the poorer sort should be paid for their loss of time. Such were the general provisions of a bill intended, in a word, to arm a whole nation against an invading enemy.

The great desideratum of the present moment is to convert, by the most expeditious and least oppressive methods, the populace of an immense country into a military force. It seems a matter of necessity, that the inhabitants of a country should always exceed the number of an invading enemy—History shews us that in many periods of the world, the greatest empires have been overturned by a handful of soldiers, when compared with the extent of their own population. They and their conquerors were nevertheless of the same materials; but what constituted the superiority of a few over a multitude was, that the former were soldiers, and the latter citizens. What then is the present question? to make those who have generally trusted to others for their defence become their own defenders; to make them put on the military character for a time and to depend less on mercenaries, in a cause which involves the interest of all; in short, to volunteer to meet their own dangers, and exhibit a spectacle of sublimity, which may vie with the examples of all ages for grandeur and effect, that of a powerful nation rising to a man to protect its existence as a free country.

The reason of this measure, which some even yet think not justified by the emergency, is founded on the supposition that many favourable circumstances will concur with the enemy's design; that he will elude our fleets, and come upon us with an army superior to the regular force we could oppose to him. It does not indeed, follow that this will actually take place; but it is in the scope of possibilities, and when the safety of a kingdom is at stake, the remoteness or improbability of a danger afford no argument why it should not be guarded against. It was the maxim of Henry IV. when he hazarded an engagement to make every provision against complete defeat, and to remit no exertion for a complete victory. This example should weigh with us in the present season; we cannot be over secure or too well defended.

Those who tell us that the levy of the people in a mass, whilst the body of our regulars is not augmented, will not make the kingdom formidable seem neither to consider the temper of the people, nor the physical advantages of the country. It is among the felicities of England, that the luxury of peace and the enjoyment of internal quiet have not viciated the minds of the nation. Refinement in fact, is not dangerous in a country of freedom like this, where if pleasure has a tendency to unbrace the vigour of our character, its effects are counteracted by that expansion and elevation of mind, which

are the natural growth of liberty. Besides how small a portion of this refinement has reached the great mass of the people. They differ only from the inhabitants of other kingdoms in the possession of greater happiness and independence, and it does not appear that these enjoyments are opposed, by an invincible fatality, to perfection of the military charecter, or that poverty and abject servitude have a tendency to form good soldiers in a very high state of descipline; the minutiæ of the military character have been long a jest, and though something more than bravery may be wanted, that with little else, will be sufficient in the service which the people of this kingdom have to encounter. The virtues of the military character are in a great measure local; there are situations in which they cannot act, when discipline and skill would be thrown away, and the event of the war be decided by other means. All these advantages would this country possess in case of an Invasion. The wear and tear of a campaign which put regulars to the test, would not be allowed to the enemy, or endured by ourselves; the event would soon be determined by a general battle, in which personal prowess would be most likely to gain the day. The Stratagems of war, the marches and counter-marches of a dexterous general could not be practised in an enclosed country; one man would be on a level with another; and when this should be the case, could the glory of the result be doubted?

Such are the sentiments on the present state of the country; and it is with satisfaction we mark that general diffusion of vigour and enterprize which will present us in a few months, with the spectacle of an armed nation. In this view of the case far from being apprehensive of an invasion, the sincerest patriotism would almost justify the wish for one. Disgrace and defeat must be the consequence of the adventurer, and the conquest of the enemy on our own ground would soon be followed by victory on his.

DRAMA.

LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS.

THE Haymarket Theatre has produced a novel which seems likely to live, though a translation from the French. The principal characters were thus represented:—

Vigil	Mr. DENMAN.
Captain Beldare	Mr. ELLISTON.
Totterton	Mr. GROVE.
Risk	Mr. MATTHEWS.
Solomon Lob	Mr. DE CAMP.
Grenadier	Mr. HATTON.
Lydia	Mrs. ATKINS.

The original of this farce is the performance of J. N. Bouilly, which has been acted with great success at Paris. The title at once intimates that it is founded upon the artifice of young lovers, and the attempt of youthful attachment to outwit the cunning and severity of age. The story, therefore, we may be excused telling. The stratagems and management of the plot have a claim to considerable merit. The title is very objectionable: it is no more than a paraphrase of the moral of Bickerstaff's amusing production of the "Padlock."

The piece is interspersed with a number of pleasant songs; the music of which is by Kelly. In respect to the actors, Elliston eminently distinguished himself: he gave a humorous song with great effect.

INTELLIGENCE

INTELLIGENCE,—LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, of the department of LA SARTHE, which meets at Mans, proposes for the subject of its first prize, to be decreed in the year 1803, a medal, or the sum of 300 francs, at the option of the person who shall produce the best memoir on the following question:—What is the best manner of improving the uncultivated lands of the department of La Sarthe?

For a second prize, the society offers a medal of the value of [illegible] francs, to the author of the best memoir on the question:—What is the best method of restoring the manufactures of the department of La Sarthe to their former flourishing state?

None of the resident or corresponding members are admitted to be competitors; but, nevertheless, they are invited to turn their attention to the above subjects, and the Society will take every opportunity of recommending to notice those who shall deserve its approbation.

At a late meeting of the PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY a paper was read by M. Geoffroy, on the difference between the crocodile of America and the cayman.

General Leclerc, shortly before his death, sent from St. Domingo two crocodiles for the Museum of Natural History. These animals were very different from caymans, having an oblong snout, a hollow by the side of the upper jaw for the admission of one of the lower teeth: the feet are quite flat, and, in a word, they possess all the characters assigned by Cuvier to the crocodile of the old world. In consequence we are led to believe that the crocodile exists alike in the torrid zone of the two continents; but we know that Buffon asserted that this is not the case with any kind of quadruped, and we are yet unacquainted with any exceptions to the rule established by that great naturalist.

"The desire to investigate the truth of this rule, as applied to the crocodile of St. Domingo, induced me," says M. Geoffroy, "to compare it accurately with a crocodile of the Nile, which I myself brought from Egypt, and I found that the crocodile of St. Domingo has rather longer jaws, its tail has a few more rings of scales, one having 20 and the other 17; its front teeth of the lower jaw are so long as to pierce the upper, whilst in the crocodile of the Nile those are the shortest, and only form two small cavities in which they lodge. The scales which cover the back are less numerous, and more irregular; on the top of them are ridges, which project but little, excepting in the outer row, those in the centre being scarcely perceptible. In the crocodile of the Nile, on the contrary, all the scales of the back have the same form and projection, and are perfectly regular: in the crocodile of St. Domingo the scales which cover the extremities are square, but in that of Egypt, round or hexagonal.

The two crocodiles transmitted by General Leclerc are alike in every respect, excepting age and size. That which had arrived at maturity was scarcely larger than what M. Geoffroy brought with him to Europe, from which he concludes that the difference above described cannot be attributed to the changes produced by age; but must be considered as a demonstration that the crocodile of St. Domingo is a new species, and that the rule established by Buffon is by no means controverted in consequence of the discovery of a crocodile with elongated jaws in St. Domingo.

A SOCIETY FOR EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE has lately been established in the county of *Durham*, the objects of which are stated to be, 1. To examine, by experiments, the different kinds and merits of grass, seeds, and grain; to investigate their habits, and endeavour to ascertain what soils are best adapted to each kind, and to devise means to obtain such seeds, &c. pure 2. To attend carefully to the rearing of fences, draining of land, and the best and most expeditious way of cleaning and working different soils. 3. To exa-

mine the nature of different manures, and ascertain the best mode of applying them. 4. To find what stock is best calculated for certain situations; to compare the relative quantities of food consumed by different kinds of stock, what food is most congenial, &c. By the rules of this society it is limited to twenty-one members, and it is to meet four times a year at Rushyford. When any member undertakes an experiment adopted by the society, two members are to be appointed as visitors, to view, with him, the state of the land previous to the experiment, inspect its progress, and report the result. The president for the year 1803 is Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart. and two meetings of the society have already been held.

The directors of the ACADEMY OF PAINTING, AT GHENT, propose for the prize in painitng:—*The Judgment of Paris.* The prize will be a gold medal, of the value of 40 ducats, or 480 francs. The figures must be at least 20 inches in height. As the subject of the prize for sculpture, they propose *the bust of Rubens*, of the natural size, in terra cotta, or plaster of Paris. The prize will consist of a silver medal. The directors will also give a silver medal to such of the pupils of the academy as shall produce the best drawing from the antique statue in the Museum, usually called *the Little Ceres*; and to him who shall produce the best architectural design, at the approaching exhibition in the hall of the town-house of Ghent. All pictures, busts, and designs, composing this exhibition, will be returned by the Directors, excepting those which shall be declared, by competent judges, to be entitled to the prizes. These are to remain the property of the Academy, and will be placed in one of its halls, as monuments of the ability of the respective artists.

The labours of the GALVANIC SOCIETY of PARIS are continued with great zeal and equal success.

New experiments have been made by Professor Aldini on the existence of a Galvanic atmosphere, and on the contractability of the heart.

M. Nauche, with his assistants Bonet and Pajot Laforet, has made experiments on the brain and spinal marrow of an ox immediately after death. They succeeded in conveying the metallic fluid from them by means of two metallic conductors into the thighs of a frog, in which it produced muscular contractions. The same operations succeeded with palpitating muscles, but it would not take place a quarter of an hour after death.

The senator Lamartilliere has explained the cause of the disengagement of mucus at one of the extremities of the pile, and proved it to be occasioned by a chemical decomposition.

M. Paraisse has observed, that the diaphragm is one of those muscles which best preserve the galvanic irritability. M. Izarn gave an account of a method of construction of a pile invented by M. Alizeau, in which, instead of the roundels impregnated with a saline solution, damp salt is employed, and which is capable of producing the fluid for a month, without being renewed.

The commission for the application of galvanism to medical purposes has made a great number of experiments on asphyxia by strangulation.

The SOCIETY OF MEDICINE OF PARIS held its seventh public meeting on 5th of April last, under the presidency of M. Lafisse. After giving an account of the labours of the society and historic notices on those members whom the society has lost by death since its last meeting, the prizes were distributed. These consisted of a gold medal value 600 francs to M. Deschamps, of Paris and M. Horeau, of Chartres, for a memoir on tumors; a medal, value 100 francs, to M. Dupuy for a memoir on the same subject; and another of like value to M. Fournier, of Brussels, for a memoir on the tetanos.

The

The Society proposes, for competition, for the public meeting of 1804, the question before proposed: To explain the causes and symptoms of the Tetanos, to distinguish its different appearances, and to prescribe the method of treatment. It likewise proposes the following question for the same year: To describe the character, causes, and method of treatment of mortification, considered particularly with relation to tender parts. As the prefect of the department of the Seine places at the Society's disposal the annual sum of 300 francs to be applied to the purpose of prizes, the Society proposes as the third question: A description of the medical and physical topography of Paris and its environs in a circle of not less than four myriametres in diameter. The prize, value 1200 francs, will be adjudged in the month of April, 1805.

The remainder of the meeting was occupied with reading the following pieces:—1. Advice of the ancient poets on preserving the teeth, by M. Duval. 2. Notice on the yellow fever, by M. Larrey. 3. Report by M. Deschamps on a tumor of the poplitic artery, cured by compression. 4. Some considerations on morbid action, and particularly on corrosion, caries, and that kind of alteration called the wasting of the bone, by M. Chaussier. 5. Fragments of military surgery among the Greeks, by M. Hempteloup. The reading of this piece, which was extremely interesting, concluded the meeting. The Society will publish these different papers, likewise a medical sketch of the last six months of the year 11, by M. Rouseille Chamseru; and a memoir on acute dropsy of the ventricles of the brain, by M. Bouvier, which would have been read at this meeting if time had permitted.

TIN AND COPPER MINES.

Many of the Cornwall tin-mines have been exhausted, and some others are worked to little advantage. Posgooth, the greatest tin-mine in the world, though it produces large quantities of ore, yet is attended with so great an expense, in consequence of its depth, that it yields but small profit to its proprietors. Some mines near the Land's End, which for several years produced but little, are now working to more account. The manufacturers complain that the metal brought to market is less pure than heretofore.

The copper-mines are also, in general, falling off, and some are relinquished in consequence of their depth. Dolwath has, however, at an enormous expense, been brought into work, and yields an abundance of indifferent metal.

LUMINOUS METEOR.

During a late thunder-storm, a luminous meteor descended upon a house at East Norton, to which it did considerable injury. It appeared like a ball of fire of considerable magnitude; and, on coming in contact with the house, exploded with a great noise, and a very oppressive sulphureous smell. Some fragments of this ball were found near the spot, and have been subjected to chemical analysis by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, who has found them to consist of one half silicious clay, thirty-five parts oxidated iron, twelve of magnesia, and a small portion of nickel, with some sulphur. The surface of these stones is of a dark colour, and varnished as if in a state of fusion, and bearing numerous globules of a whitish metal, combining sulphur and nickel; from some indentures on the surface, it appears probable that the ball was soft when it descended, and it was obviously in a state of fusion, as the grass, &c. is burned up where the fragments fell. Its motion, while in the air, was very rapid, and apparently parallel to the horizon.

ECONOMIC FIRE-PLACE.

The physician, Joseph Barth, of Vienna, has invented an economic fireplace of a very simple construction, which requires much less fuel than any hitherto known. The emperor has ordered a certain number of them to be made, and the description to be published.

LIFE-BOAT.

Captain Samuel Greig has been desired by the Emperor of Russia to procure a life-boat for his Imperial Majesty. The Captain, by the Emperor's order, waited upon the Duke of Northumberland, who, of course, recommended him to the inventor. This admirable contrivance will, therefore, shortly be introduced at all the ports of Russia.

IMPROVED LOOM FOR WEAVING FISHING-NETS.

A committee of the Convention of Royal Boroughs, attended by several gentlemen from Leith interested in the herring-fishery, lately examined Mr. Robertson's improved loom for weaving fishing-nets. It was approved of, and payment has been ordered for the premium. Instead of the single shuttle, it goes on the same principle as the needle manufacturing looms.

The Convention also voted a premium to Mr. Girvin, for his essay on the cultivation of willows, which is ordered to be printed for the benefit of the Highlands of Scotland.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Jameson author of the Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles is about to put to press a work intitled 'a Natural History of Fossils according to the 'System of the celebrated Professor Werner, of Freyberg.' As Mr. Jameson studied two years under this illustrious naturalist he hopes to be able to present to the public a work free from the imperfections of Wiedeman, Emmerling and Brochant.

The annual examination of the Students of the University of Oxford for the prize medals was held as usual. About eleven o'clock in the morning the Theatre was filled by visitors of the first rank and respectability. The ceremony commenced by the admission of Lord Francis Spencer, to the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. Eight gentlemen of the different Colleges were next admitted to the degree of Masters of Arts. Mr. Crowe, the Public Orator, delivered a most eloquent Latin Oration on the occasion of the meeting, particularly on the dignity, importance, and utility of these public examinations. Mr. Shuttleworth, of New College, then delivered an excellent Latin Poem, the subject, 'Byzantium.' A Member of Christ Church read an 'Essay on Common Sense,' which was generally admired. The last composition, and certainly the most admired, was a Poem in English, by Mr. Heber, of Brazen Nose College, the subject, 'Palestine.' To these gentlemen the prizes were awarded.

At the University of Cambridge two of the member' prizes, value 15 guineas each, for the best dissertation in Latin prose, are this year adjudged to Mr. Paley, of Pembroke Hall, and Mr. Birch, of St. John's College, Middle Batchelors; there were no candidates this year for the Senior Batchelor's prizes.

Professor Becker inspector of antiques and medals in the Electoral Gallery of Dresden has announced a work that has long been desired by all the amateurs of antiquity and the arts who know what numerous monuments are comprised in the precious collection intrusted to the care of M. Becker. Many years ago a work containing figures of these monuments was published by Le Plat, but excepting a few plates engraved by Preisler, the execution was so defective as to render the book of no value. A description of the gallery appeared some years since, by M. Lipsius who partly availed himself of the manuscript notes left by the late M. Wacker, the former inspector of the gallery.——M. Becker has engaged the assistance of the best artists for his work. A distinction will be made in the manner of engraving the ancient and modern parts of these monuments, so as to show precisely what part of them is new and what old; the style of each will be preserved in the engraving, with the utmost fidelity. The work is intended to consist of 10 or 12 folio numbers of 12 plates each, and the first will appear about

about Michaelmas, 1803. The text will be printed in German and French. The price to subscribers is about one guinea per number.

According to an order of the Emperor Francis II. the University of Cracow will, in future, have a chair for theoretical and practical surgery, with a salary of 1500 florins; one for the theory and practice of midwifery, the lectures to be read in Latin, with a salary of 1500 florins; one for veterinary medicine, with 1000 florins; and one for anatomy and physiology, with 1500 florins.

The Spanish navigator, Malaspina, has at length been restored to his liberty; and the public will probably soon be gratified by the appearance of his Voyage round the World, which he has hitherto been prevented from completing.

FINE ARTS.

It must be highly gratifying to the lovers of the fine arts, to be informed that a society of engravers has been formed under the immediate patronage of his Royal highness the Prince of Wales. To alleviate the misfortunes and miseries resulting from sickness and the decays of nature, is the immediate object of the Institution; and we have no doubt but the funds arising from the subscriptions of artists, aided by the support which it merits, and will no doubt obtain, not only from the lovers of the arts, but from those who entertain liberal and enlarged views of the true interests of their country, will prove equal to the support of those who, in spite of their exertions, may need such aid.

The famous statue of the goddess Ceres, lately brought from the temple of Eleusis, by Messrs Clarke and Cripps, has been presented by them to the University of Cambridge, and now graces the staircase leading to the University Library, on a handsome pedestal, designed by Flaxman, from the original in the Portico of the Temple of Minerva Polias, at Athens. The statue is one solid mass of marble, and weighs a ton and half.

The fine gallery of pictures painted by Rubens, was lately opened for public inspection, in the palace of the Luxembourg at Paris, for the first time since the Revolution. It is to continue open twice a week on Sundays and Mondays. Though this gallery is called Rubens' gallery, it contains the paintings of other celebrated artists. The first room is ornamented with those of Vernet, a celebrated French artist, who painted all the sea-port towns in France; next to that is the long gallery, called Rubens, where are the chef d'œuvres of that great artist. Among others is to be remarked the crowning of Henry VI. of France, and his Queen Catharine de Medicis. The last room of all contains the paintings of Le Sueur, another celebrated French artist who painted the history of the life of St. Bruno founder of the order of Carthusians, considered as the most exemplary and severe leader of Monks in the world. These pictures were painted for the convent of Carthusians in Paris, and were hung up in the cloisters there; they are so finely painted that the late King of France thought proper to have them put into the public Museum. In the same room there is a fine Statue representing Le Sueur himself, in the flower of youth and his head encircled with a golden crown of glory.

There has been lately erected in Place Dauphine, one of the squares of Paris, a statue by public subscription to the memory of General Desaix, who fought in Egypt under the command of the First Consul, and followed him afterwards into Italy, when at the battle of Marengo, the French army having been thrown into confusion, he retrieved the fortune of the day, but perished in the enterprise. There is nothing very remarkable in the workmanship of the statue, which is made of stone; the Genius of France is represented holding the bust of General Desaix, which does not make a very striking appearance; however this statue is sanctioned by its utility, as it is surrounded with a large circular bason, with a continual flow of six fountains

of water, which furnishes that quarter of Paris with a great desideratum. The names of the subscribers for the erecting of the Statue are inscribed round the base.

INOCULATION OF SHEEP FOR THE SCAB.

Count Sergi de Romanzow, of Petersburgh, has just made a valuable discovery. He inoculated all his flock for the scab, and out of 2300 sheep, which were subjected to the process, not one died of the disease.

OCCURRENCES IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Births.....In South-Audley-street, the Countess of Albemarle, of a daughter.—At his house in Guildford-street, the lady of James Mackintosh, esq. of a daughter.—At Craven-hill, the lady of Sir William Beechey, of a son.—At his house in Bloomsbury-square, the lady of John Fowden Hindle, esq. of a daughter...At the Rectory-house, Finchley, the lady of the reverend Ralph Worsley, of a daughter.—In Baker-street, the right hon. Lady Charlotte Gould, of a son and heir.—In Gloucester-place, the right hon. Lady Cathcart, of a son.—In Manchester-square, the lady of James Lawrel, esq. of a daughter.—The lady of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, at his house in Great Cumberland-place, of a son.....In Hill-street, Lady Morpeth, of a daughter. ..At Somerset-place, Lady Louisa Rodney, of a daughter.

Married.——Lieut.-Col. Taylor, of the 20th Light Dragoons, to Miss Baker, daughter of John B. esq. M. P. for Canterbury.—Richard Taylor, esq. of Charlton-house, Sunbury, to Miss Martha Gibbons, eldest daughter of Robert G. esq. of Manchester-square.—The rev. Daniel Fisher, D. D. of Hackney, to Miss Elizabeth Toms, second daughter of the late rev. Isaac T. of Hadleigh, Suffolk.—Miss Morgan, daughter of John M. esq. of the Inner Temple, to John Foster, esq. of Brick-hill, Bedfordshire.—Mr. Milner, son of Sir William M. to Miss Clements, grand-daughter of the right hon. John Beresford...Colonel Hammond, of St. James's-square, to Miss King, daughter of Sir Richd. K. bart. of Devonshire-place.—Captain Cuthbert, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Willock, daughter of the late Alexander W. esq. of Bedford-square.....At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Langford, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Ramsbottom, of Windsor. The Captain, assisted by a rope-ladder, had, early in the morning, borne off his fair prize from her bed-chamber, to which she had been confined by her relations; and having, by means of a prior consent, obtained the necessary documents from Doctors'-commons, he had secured her by the silken bands of Hymen, whilst a sharp pursuit was maintained on the northern road, on the supposition that the fugitives were embarked for Gretna-green.—Lord Graves, son of the late Admiral G. to Lady Mary Paget, youngest daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

Died.——In Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, the lady of William Geddes, esq. of Warrington, Lancashire.—The rev. Sam. Harper, F. R. S. upwards of 47 years librarian of the British Museum, and 37 years chaplain of the Foundling Hospital...In Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, the lady of Captain Hughes.—In Fludyer-street, Westminster, Captain John Mackay, aged 65.—At Charing-cross, Mr. John Walter, upwards of 40 years a bookseller there.—At his house in Great Cumberland-place, in the 65th year of his age, Wm. Blake, esq. of South Carolina...In Sackville-street, the lady of Sir Charles Mitchell.—At Highgate, Mr. Rob. Brooke, law-bookseller, of Bell-yard, Lincoln's-inn, aged 54.....After a lingering illness, aged 76, Edward Gordon, esq. of Bromley.—At his house in Twickenham, much lamented, Edward Ironside, esq. eldest son of the late Alderman Ironside, banker, of Lombard-street...At Teddington, the rev. Philip Æneas Mackenzie, M. A. of St. John's-college, Cambridge, many years minister of that parish. The memory of this deserving man, early called to a happy eternity, will be long endeared to all who knew him. In every relation of life in which he stood, whether as a son, a brother, or a friend, his example was equally worthy imitation; in him the church has lost one of its firmest pillars, since piety was a predominant feature in his character, and society at large has to regret an improving and chearful companion.—In his 80th year, General Smith, formerly commander in chief in India; he rose from the lowest rank in the army to the high station he had attained. He is the person whom Foote introduced in one of his comedies under the name of "Sir Matthew Mite." The General was, in early life, a "cheesemonger," in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; but abandoned that calling to try his fortune in India, where he acquired considerable wealth, which he very much augmented by uncommon success in play since his return to this country. It is well known that he strongly resented Foote's dramatic attack, and called upon the satirical wag for the purpose of demanding satisfaction. He began with an angry tone. "So, sir, you take people off." "Oh yes," said Foote, who saw the danger which threatened him, "and I can take myself off;" when he suddenly "retreated" from the offended general.....Mr. Evans, late a bookseller

bookseller in Paternoster-row. He dropped down dead, whilst conversing with a person in Chapter-house-court. He had retired from business some years. By his will, it appears, he has left 8000l. to a Mr. Brown, who has lived shopman for some years at Messrs. Longman and Rees, in the same row, with whom he formerly lived in habits of friendship. To his wife, with whom he has not lived during the last five years, he has bequeathed 40l. a year; and also 20l. a year to a niece. Mr. Evans requested, in his will, that he might be buried without a coffin or shroud, and that the whole of his funeral expense should not exceed 40s.!

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.——At Kingston Lisle, William Ward Jackson, esq. of Normanby, Yorkshire, to Miss Louisa Martin Atkins, youngest sister of Edward Martin A. esq. of the former place.—John Trower, esq. of Berkeley-square, London, to Miss James, eldest daughter of Sir Walter J. bart. of Langley-hall.—At Cookham, William Poulton, esq. to Miss C. Payn, daughter of James P. esq. of Maidenhead.

Died.——In London, Mrs. Swabey, wife of Maurice S. esq. L. L. D. of Langley.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Birth.——At Hitchendon, the lady of Major D'Urban, of a son,

Died.——At Leekhamstead, Letitia, the wife of the rev. John Theodore Archibald Reed.

CHESHIRE.

Birth.——In Chester, the lady of Sir Robert Vaughan, bart. of a son and heir.

Married.——At Chester, Mr. John Williams, of Liverpool, to Miss Martha Simcock, of Werwen, near Chester.—At the Collegiate Church, Manchester, the rev. Edward Higginson, of Stockport, to Miss Sarah Marshall, of the former place.—At Great Budworth, Mr. Charles Newman, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jane Stubbs, daughter of Mr. John S. of Northwich.—At Hale, Lancashire, George John Legh, esq. of Highlegh, in this county, to Miss Blackburne, eldest daughter of John B. esq. M. P. for the county of Lancaster.

Died.——In the prime of life, Mr. C. D. Henchman, of Chester, attorney: a man universally respected, and whose loss will be sincerely regretted by every one who knew him.

CORNWALL.

Married.——At Madron church, Mr. Thomas Read, of the town of Penzance, to Miss Mary Penberthy, of the same place, after a courtship of 18 years. At St. Ives, Mr. Robert Resuggan, to Miss Jane Harvey, of that place.—Mr. William Quick to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, both of St. Ives.

Died.——Mrs. Walker, of Lostwithiel, relict of the rev. James W. of Lanlivery, aged 84, after a lingering illness, which she bore with the most patient resignation. She was a good christian, an affectionate parent, a sincere friend, and a kind mistress. She had a heart ever alive to melting charity, and a hand always open to relieve distress. By her death the poor have lost a liberal benefactress, and the public a most respectable character.—At Bodmin, in the 76th year of his age, Mr. Cock, late of St. Mawes.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.——At Workington, by the rev. Mr. How, Mr. John Christian Udale, son of C. U. esq. to Miss Falcon, daughter of the late Mr. M. F. of that town.—At the same place, Mr. Denby, of London, merchant, to Miss Isabella Falcon, sister to the above-mentioned lady. At Carlisle, Matthew Taylor, writer, in Glasgow, to Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of Alexander W. esq. banker, at the former place.—At Whitehaven, Mr. David Broadfoot, of Bellseer, near Garliestown, to Mrs. M'Dowall, relict of the late Mr. M'D. of Hopes, and and daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson, of the former place.

Died.——At Egremont, in the 66th year of her age, and greatly respected, Mrs. Jackson, wife of John J. esq. formerly of Whitehaven.—At Brow Top, near Keswick, Mr. Henry Sewell, aged 68...At Carlisle, John Lawrence, one of the invalids belonging to the garrison there.—In Scotch-street, Carlisle, Mrs. Gosling, wife of Mr. G. spirit-merchant.—At Workington, deeply lamented, Mr. Wilton Wood, ship-builder, in his 48th year. His truly exemplary character, and meritorious conduct through life, in the several capacities of husband, father, and friend, justly rendered him the object of universal esteem. He supported, with pious fortitude and Christian resignation, the painful indisposition which has deprived society of so acknowledged an ornament. Few have more uniformly exhibited the domestic, the social, and the Christian virtues. To the poor he was at all times compassionate and charitable: as a merchant, he was upright and honourable; and as a man, benevolent, hospitable and humane: in short, the uniform tenor of his life was, to promote "peace on earth, and good-will towards men."

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.——By a fall from his horse, Mr. Isaac Evans, of Ashover. One of his sons, some time ago, was accidentally shot dead; another of his sons, shooting rooks, a few

days ago, the gun burst, and shattered his hand; immediate amputation took place, and he is in a fair way of recovery. And, about ten months since, his daughter (an infant) was scalded to death...Mr. Rich. White, of Tideswell, gent...Mrs. Wilmot, widow of the late Francis Baddon W. esq. of Spondon.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died.——At an advanced age, John Blagdon, esq. of Northcote-house, and father of Mrs. Neale, of Boddington Manor-house, near Cheltenham; a gentleman of the mildest manners, and most benevolent heart. The late George Blagdon Westcott, esq. who so bravely led the Majestic into her perilous station at the battle of the Nile, whose lamented fate and memory is to be perpetuated by the public gratitude of his country, was related to, and received from him his name, and they passed through life in habits of the closest friendship.—Beloved and lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Hugo, wife of Mr. H. of Crediton, and daughter of the late John Palmer, esq. of Plympton.—At Cote, near Martock, much lamented, the rev. Joseph Stafford, late curate of Sherborne.—The Dowager Lady Rogers, mother-in-law of the late Sir Fred. Leman R. bart.—Much respected, Mr. Edward Davie, postmaster, of Barnstaple...Mr. Noake, of Wraxall, in this county, whilst walking in his farm-yard, dropped down and instantly expired. His death is sincerely regretted by all who knew him; he was a truly honest man...At Henstridge, very much lamented, Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. William M...At Exeter, Mrs. Parr, wife of Dr. P. of that city.....Mr. Joshua Williams, one of the proprietors in the General Bank, Exeter.

DURHAM.

Married.——At Gateshead, Mr. Joseph Bourn, hop and seed merchant, Borough, London, to Miss Jane Huntley, youngest daughter of John H. esq. of Gateshead.—At St. Oswald's church in Durham, Mr. John Bland, hatter, to Miss Ann Hunter.

Died.——Aged 46, Mrs. Richmond, wife of the late Mr. Thomas R. merchant, in Durham.—The infant son of Matt. Woodifield, esq. of the College, at the same place.—Much respected, aged 30, Mr. George Chrissop, late sub-organist of the Cathedral of Durham.....At his brother s house in Stockton, after a long illness, Mr. Milner, of Whitby, mercer and draper.—At the former place, in an advanced age, Mrs. Wadeson, mother of Mr. Matthew W. of that place.—At ditto, Mrs. Burgess, relict of Mr. B. late of that port, mariner.—Sincerely regretted, aged 26, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Thomas W. esq. of Binchester, and eldest daughter of the late hon. Thomas Lyon, of Hetton, in this county.—At Durham, aged 27, Deborah Robinson, by whose death the valuable institution of the Sunday Schools has sustained a severe loss in an excellent teacher, whose unremitting attention to the duties of her office was clearly evinced by the orderly conduct and constant improvement of her pupils, upwards of fifty of whom attended her remains to the grave, and, by their mournful demeanour, bore ample testimony of their dutiful affection for their departed mistress. What is highly creditable to the institution, this was the only source from whence this exemplary character derived her education.

ESSEX.

Birth.——At Forrest-hall, the lady of the rev. T. Bramstone Stane, of a son.

Married.——Mr. Abraham Curtis, of Great Bursted, aged 19, to Miss Sarah Atkins, of the same place, an agreeable widow, endowed with every accomplishment to render the hymeneal state truly happy, at the age of 81.—Isaac Archer, of Fryars, Aythrop Roothing, to Miss Ann Chalk, daughter of Mr. Philemon Chalk, of High Easter...Mr. S. N. Brewster, of White Notley-hall, to Miss Burder, daughter of the late John B. of Yeldham...Mr. Prior, of Prittlewell, to Miss Prince, of the same place.

Died.——At Felsted, at the advanced age of 84 years, Mrs. Wood, mother of Stephen W. esq. of Bicknells, in Barnston...At Rochford, in the 69th year of his age, the rev. Samuel Andrews. He had been pastor to the society of Protestant Dissenters there, upwards of 35 years...In Henrietta-street, London, the lady of Thomas Wright, esq. of Fitzwalters, in this county. The loss of this amiable woman will not be confined to her sorrowing relatives, but be widely lamented by friends to whom she was endeared, and the necessitous, whom her benevolence had sustained...At Southminster, Mrs. Spurgin, wife of Mr. George S. brandy-merchant, leaving 11 children to lament her loss...After a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Seabrook, wife of Mr. W. S. jun. of Boreham...Much respected, Mr. Robert Appleby, of Great Coggeshall...Mrs. Potter, wife of Mr. P. of Hole-farm, South Benfleet...Sincerely regretted, the rev. H. Price, late rector of Little Ilford and Rettendon, in this county...Of a rapid decline, in the 27th year of her age, Miss Rebecca Wilshire, only daughter of Mr. Ephraim W. of Coggeshall. Her affable and pleasing manners, benignity of mind, and many amiable qualities, justly entitled her to the esteem of a numerous and respectable acquaintance; who will long continue to pay the tribute of affliction to the memory of departed worth.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.——At Cirencester, Mr. Davies, of Ablington, to Miss Fox, daughter of Mr. F. of the White-hart inn, at the former place...At Creedwell, Mr. J. Harvey, of Winchcomb, to Miss Chevalier, of Escote, in Wiltshire...At Marshfield, John Edmund

Edmund Stock, M. D. to Miss Charlotte Shapland, of that place.

Died. — At an advanced age, Edward Sheppard, esq. of Gatcombe-park, near Minchinhampton, in this county; a gentleman whose death will long be the subject of regret to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance...Mr. J. C. Jenner, surgeon, of Painswick; a gentleman who, to liberality of sentiment, united great humanity, assiduity, activity, and skill in his profession. Amongst a large circle of acquaintance, he has left many who sincerely deplore their loss in his removal...In London, aged 85, Mrs. Hardwick, mother of Mr. H. of the College-court, Gloucester...At Gloucester, aged 72, sincerely regretted, Mr. Wakefield, owner...Mrs. Washbourn, wife of Mr. Thomas W. druggist; whose loss is most sincerely lamented by all her friends. ..Mr. Jones, cork-cutter, of Northgate-street.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Birth. — The lady of Thomas Haines, esq. of Liverland, of a son and heir, at the seat of her father, John Proudman, esq. of Lenthall Earls.

Married.—Captain Nash to Miss Maria Duppa, of Leominster.

Died. — At his seat at Stoke Edith, after a long and painful illness, the hon. Edward Foley, uncle to the present Lord F. and M. P. for Worcestershire, which county he represented in several successive parliaments. He married Miss Hodgets, (only daughter and heiress of Thomas H. esq.) by whom he enjoyed the Prestwood estate, in Worcestershire, in addition to his own extensive possessions at Stoke Edith. He was a gentleman peculiarly distinguished for the most friendly, social, and convivial habits of life; and while his memory is revered for his manly disinterestedness as a senator, so will he be not less regretted by a very large and most valuable circle of friends, by whom he was deservedly esteemed and respected...Mr. Locket, glass and earthen-ware factor, of Hereford...Mr. Jones, of Huntingdon, near the former place...Aged 73, Mr. Francis Thomas, of the same place, formerly an eminent builder...At Semington, Mr. S. Chapman, sen. ..At Ross, in the prime of life, Miss Lewis, milliner, of that place...After a lingering and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. Thomas Miles, watch-maker, of Hereford; a tender husband and affectionate father...Mrs. Baker, late wine dealer, of the same place...Suddenly, Mr. John Robinson, of Pencreek-court, in the parish of Goodrich. He had been on a visit to a neighbour; and, on his return home, ordered his servant to make him some tea; after which he desired to be led up stairs; when, as he was proceeding to his chamber, he fell down, and expired without a groan.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married. — At Walthamstow, Essex, Mr. William Bedford, of Hitchin, to Miss Eliz. Bedford...At Hertford, Mr. Dawes, of Brewer-street, London, to Mrs. Bath, relict of the late Mr. Neville B. of Bristol. ..At Tring, T. Harding, esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the hundred of Dacorum, to Matilda Tomkins, daughter of John T. a labourer in that parish.

Died. —At Holwells, the seat of Wm. Young, esq. Mrs. Mary Fuller, daughter of the late Wm. F. esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married. — At Huntingdon, J. Bedford, esq. to Miss Hunt, of the same place. ..Mr. Decamp, of Hertford, to Miss Griffiths, of the Fountain inn, Huntingdon.

KENT.

Birth.—The lady of J. Plumptre, esq. of a son, at his seat at Fredville.

Married. — The rev. Edward Nares, rector of Biddenden, Kent, to Miss Cordelia Adams, second daughter of Thomas A. esq. of Osborne-lodge, in this county. ..At Lewisham, T. Tanner, esq. to Mrs. Warner, only daughter of Captain George Simson, late of the hon. East-India Company's service.

Died.—At Dartford, Mrs. Fooks, wife of Mr. F. solicitor, of that place, and eldest daughter of John Talbot, esq. of Stonecastle...At Tenterden, in the 25th year of her age, Miss Mary Sawyer, second daughter of Mr. John S...At Margate, Miss Ann Burnley, eldest daughter of Hardin B. esq. of Brunswick-square...At Chislett, the rev. Mr. Verdun, curate of that parish...At Pembury, of which parish he had been vicar above 50 years, the rev. John Whitaker, A. M. of Queen's-college, Oxford, whose memory is truly venerable for the most conscientious discharge of his pastoral duties, and for an extraordinary skill in divine learning, accompanied with a true zeal for the interest of religion and virtue.....At Waltham, Sarah Nickar, widow, aged 97; who, by her own industry, had brought up a large family, having had 12 children, 9 of whom lived to be grown up; and 72 grand and great grandchildren. She lived alone and unattended till within a few days of her death.

LANCASHIRE.

Married. — Mr. Joseph Atkinson, spirit-merchant, to Miss Cannon, both of Lancaster...At Rochdale, Mr. George Brassey, jun. of Buerton, in Cheshire, to Miss Chadwick, daughter of the late .... C. esq. of Rochdale...Mr. W. Statham to Miss Harriet Heathcote, daughter of the late rev. Henry H. rector of Walton, near Liverpool...Mr. James Benson, to Miss Thornborrow, both of Lancaster...At Preston, William Hutton, esq. of Beetham, near

Milnthrop, to Miss Pedder, daughter of Edward P. esq. of Preston...At Liverpool, Mr. Robert Fletcher, merchant, to Miss Andrews, daughter of the late Robert A. esq. of Rivington-hall, in this county.—At the same place, Mr. James H. Machell, merchant, to Miss Janet Welsh, Bold-street...At Ormskirk, Mr. Hugh Owen to Miss Brough, both of that town...Mr. Wm. Henry to Miss Bayley, daughter of Thomas B. esq. both of Manchester...At Liverpool, Mr. Rich. Coates Downes, hatter, to Miss Hobson...At the Friends Meeting-house, St. Helen's, Mr. James Bolton to Miss Martha Fynney, both of Warrington.

Died.—At Bristol, aged 28, Mr. Rob. Hand, of Ewood, in this county, eldest son of the late Charles H. esq. of Park-hall, in Staffordshire...At New Biggin, in Low Furness, Mr. John Kendall, aged 41 years, much respected.....Aged 24 years, Mrs. Wedgwood, wife of Mr. W. in St. Anne-street, Liverpool, after a long and tedious indisposition, borne with Christian patience and fortitude...In the 73d year of his age, Mr. Hen. Harpur, of Woolton...Mr. Thomas Dickinson, merchant, of Liverpool...Much respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, Mrs. Dalton, wife of Mr. James D. of Manchester...After a short illness, most deservedly respected, Mrs. Heywood, relict of the late Mr. Thomas H. smallware manufacturer, of Manchester.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married. — At Castle Donington, Mr. Robert Blount, attorney-at-law, of Loughborough, to Miss Dalby, of the former place.....At Ratby, Mr. T. Bennett, of Kirby Muxloe, to Miss Wright, of Newtown.

Died. — At Castle Donington, after a lingering illness, Mr. Henshaw, draper and hatter, of that place, aged 31; a man much regretted by his friends and numerous acquaintance...At Belton, the rev. James Glazebrook, vicar of that parish, and minister of St. James's, Latchford, near Warrington, Lancashire. He was zealous in the ministry, and a sincere friend to the established church, in support of which he more than once employed his pen. His defence of infant baptism, in answer to Gilbert Wakefield, will ever be esteemed by all true members of the church...At Altona, Samuel Branbridge Alney, esq. of Lindley-hall, in this county.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married. — At Somercotes, Mr. M. P. B. Hubbard, of Louth, to Miss Leake, of the former place...Mr. Charles Mountain, architect, late of Hull, to Miss Wilcocks, of Lincoln...At the parish church of Wrawby, John Metcalfe, M. D. of Brigg, to Miss Bentley, eldest daughter of Henry B. esq. of the same place...George Harrison, esq. of Fiskerton, to Mrs. Scoley, of that place.

Died.....At Riby Grave, near Caster, Marmaduke Tomline, esq. He had no near relation, and has left the greater part of his property, to a considerable amount, to the Bishop of Lincoln...At his house in the Close of Lincoln, after a severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, the rev. John Whitcomb, M. A. 28 years rector of Walesby, vicar of St. Martin, in that city, and one of the prebendaries of the cathedral.....At Merton, near Gainsborough, Mr. Robert Stephenson, aged 40.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died. — At Chepstow, after a long illness, Mr. Masterman, manager of the theatres of Swansea, Carmarthen, &c.

NORFOLK.

Died. — Mr. John Hare, of Kimberley; to whose skill and activity as a surveyor the public are considerably indebted for the improvement of the roads in this county...In London, aged 85, Mr. Graham, haberdasher, of Norwich...Mr. C. Rice, of Cromer, formerly an auctioneer at North Walsham...Aged 32, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Thomas Crane, surgeon, of Wem, in Shropshire, and son of Mr. C. of St. Peter's per Mountergate, in Norwich...After a few hours' illness, at Ashill, in this county, Miss Ann Oldfield, second daughter of the late Mr. Edmund O. Her indefatigable attention to business renders her loss truly regretted by her family and friends...Much respected, aged 75, Mr. Philip Humphrey, of Snoring...Miss Harvey, daughter of J. I. H. esq. of Catton...At Mr. Culling's, in St. Andrew's, Miss Green, daughter of Mr. G. of Buckenham, in this county...Aged 26, Miss Maria Earl, daughter of Mr. E. of King-street, Norwich...Greatly respected, Capt. Thos. Dawsley, of Thetford. It is but a just tribute to his memory to observe, that no man ever lived more truly beloved and respected by all classes who had the happiness of knowing him; nor can the loss of any one be more sincerely lamented by his family and friends.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.—The rev. Henry John Wellaston, rector of Paston, in this county, to Miss Louisa Symons, youngest daughter of the late William S. esq. of Bury St. Edmunds...At Guilsborough, Wm. Abbott, esq. of Wimpole-street, London, to Miss Ward, eldest daughter of W. Z. L. Ward, esq. of Guilsborough...Mr. Thomas Berridge, of Northampton, to Miss Adkins, of Ravensthorpe...Mr. Joseph Bains to Miss Freeman, of St. Martin's Stamford Baron.

Died.—Mrs. Fascutt, wife of Mr. John F. of Eaton, near Northampton...At Wansford, Mrs. Mitchell, widow, aged 48.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married. — At Lambert's-gate, Mr. John Parsons, corn-merchant, Alemouth, to Miss Isabella Sibbet Kell, daughter of the

the late Mr. John K. brewer, in Alnwick, and niece of Adam Sibbet, esq. at Greensis. ..At Tynemouth church, Mr. Garthside to Miss Reed, daughter of William R. esq. Dockwray-square, North-Shields.

Died. — At Dunse, aged 21, Mr. Thomas Cockburn, tobacconist, Berwick...At Downham, Major Wm. Forster, third son of Ralph F. esq. of Berwick upon Tweed. ..At Berwick, Mrs. Brown, a maiden lady, aged 70...Aged 83, Stephen Wright, esq. of Dockwray-square, North-Shields...At the Leazes, near Hexham, (where she had been to attend the funeral of her late sister, Mrs. Smith,) Miss Harrison, of Bellingham, aged 65.....Mrs. Robinson, of St. John's-lane, Newcastle, aged 61, mother of Mr. R. of the house of Thompson and Robinson, drapers, in Dean-street...At Horton-Grange, aged 26, Mr. William Elliot, son of Mrs. E. of the Unicorn, in the Bigg-market...At Workington, in the prime of life, sincerely and deservedly regretted, Mr. Wilton Wood, ship-builder.—At the same place, in the 37th year of his age, Mr. John Ritson, sail-cloth manufacturer. ..At North-Shields, the rev. Mr. Ray, aged 80 years, 45 of which he was a minister of a dissenting chapel at that place... At the same place, after a short illness, Thomas Smyth, M. D. aged 28; a man sincerely regretted by his numerous friends, not only for his professional abilities, but his many social virtues.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Birth. — At Stapleford-hall, the lady of George Sedley, esq. of a son.

Married. — At Nottingham, Col. Farrington, a gentleman of fortune in Lancashire, to Miss Matthews, of Sunderland, sister of Mr. Middlemore, banker, of the former place.

Died. — Mr. W. L. Clark, master of the Falcon inn, Newark.....Mr. Francis Grant, of the Newcastle-Arms inn, West-Retford...Mrs. Page, relict of Samuel P. gent. of Cheapside, Nottingham.....Mr. Langsdale, of Kelham, near Newark; a man who, though anxious in the extreme to obtain riches, was, to the poor, kind and benevolent; as a landlord, none could be more forbearing; as a master, he was generous and humane; and his loss as a neighbour will be long lamented.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Birth. — At Woodstock, the lady of the right hon. Lord Viscount Ashbrook, of a daughter.

Married. — Mr. Wm. Hewlett, of Oxford, to Miss Meredith, of St. Clement's... At Ensham, Mr. Thomas Charles Attwood, attorney-at-law, to Miss Letitia Meads, both of that place...Mr. Bance, attorney-at-law, of Newbury, in the county of Berks, to Miss Arabella Justice, daughter of Thomas J. esq. late of Sutton Courtney...The rev. Edward Payne, chaplain of Christ-church, to Miss Frances Wood, daughter of Mr. W. of Stanton Harcourt...The rev. Edward Marshall, A. M. of Oriel-college, to Miss Churchill, only daughter of S. C. esq. of Deddington, in this county.

Died. — At Hook Norton, in this co. aged 41, greatly lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. James B. collector of excise, Bristol...Aged 44, Mr. James Price, collar-maker, in St. Clement's, Oxford...At his house in the Corn-market, Mr. John Stevens, one of the yeomen Bedells in the University of Oxford, aged 68. ..Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Palmer, aged 75, of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford. Mrs. Palmer died in a similar way last year, coming from Littlemore.

RUTLAND.

Married. — Mr. Sneath to Miss Fox, both of Uppingham.

Died.—Mr. Joseph Carpenter, farmer, of North-Luffenham, aged 41...Aged 64, Mrs. Ann Cox, of Barrowden...At Leigh, Miss Frances Bunting, daughter of the late Mr. B. grazier of that place. In the 27th year of her age she fell a sacrifice to that disease so fatal to our fair countrywomen—the consumption.

SHROPSHIRE.

Birth.—The lady of John Corbet, esq. of Sundorne, of a daughter.

Married. — Mr. William Oakley, of Stapleton, to Miss A. Wilding, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John W. of Shrewsbury...At Welshpool, Mr. Benj. Pritchard to Mrs. Mary Burley, of the Bulthey... Mr. William Wilkes, grocer and chandler, of Wellington, to Miss Chune, of Shiffnal. ..At Shrewsbury, Wm. Simpson, M. D. of Hilton Cottage, Derbyshire, to Miss Powell, daughter of the late T. P. esq. of this town. ..At Tugford, Mr. B. Blockley, joiner and carpenter, of Barget, to Mrs. Hamlington, of Balam-heath.....Mr. Goode, of Ditton Priors, to Miss Price, of Leebotwood..... Mr. William Pugh, late of Bishop's-castle, to Mrs. Bullock, widow of the late William B. esq...Mr. George Broughall, of Kinsell, to Miss A. Rawlins, of Shrewsbury...At Wroxeter, by the rev. Mr. Dana, Lieut. Holme, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Harriet Bennett, of Donnington.

Died. — At Shrewsbury, Miss Browne, daughter of the rev. Mr. B. of Myfod, Montgomeryshire...Mr. Hill, of the Bell, in Newport, aged 29...On his birth-day, aged 78, Robert Burton, of Longuer, in this county, esq. He served the office of high sheriff in the year 1763, and presented the address to the Throne, from this county, on the peace concluded that year. In 1785 he was treasurer to the Salop Infirmary, as the oldest five-guinea subscriber to that laudable charity, and to which institution he was, from its origin, a warm supporter and cordial benefactor. For the last five or six years of his life he retired totally from the world, making over his estates to his eldest son; but, before that period, he always

always distributed chearfully to the poor; and deserving merit or real distress were never represented to him in vain.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.—Henry Boinagon, M. D. of Batto, to Miss Fanshawe, daughter of John F. esq. of Parsloes, Essex...At Queen's-square chapel, Bath, Robert Kyrle Hutchison, esq. barrister-at-law, to Miss Diana Bultcel, daughter of the late John B. esq. of Fleet-house, Devonshire...At St. Augustine's, Bristol, Captain John George, of Swansea, to Miss Mary Morgan, of Cardiff. ..At St. Paul's church, Mr. J. Slocombe, hat-manufacturer, of Bristol, to Miss Morgan, daughter of the late Mr. G. M. Brunswick-square.

Died. —— In Brock-street, Bath, the right hon. Nathaniel Lord Harrowby. His Lordship was son to that eminent lawyer Sir Dudley Ryder; was born in 1735, and created a peer in 1776...At Farnborough, aged 24, Mr. Read, surgeon and apothecary...Mr. Edward Davie, post-master, of Barnstaple.....At Clifton, aged 74, Mrs. Powell, widow of the rev. Joshua P. vicar of Middlewich, Cheshire, and Monk-Nash, Glamorgan...Aged 74, at Berkeley, Mr. John Bick, late alderman of that borough, and steward to the right hon. the Earl of Berkeley...The rev. Mr. Safford, son of Mr. S. apothecary, in the Old-market, Bristol.....In Stanhope-street, Bath, Mrs. Wright, the lady of Captain W...At his house in Belvidere, the rev. Wm. Somerville, A. M. of Dinder, in this county, prebendary of Wells, rector of Somervilles Aston, and vicar of Bibury, Gloucestershire. ..At Pucklechurch, Mr. W. Nichols, an eminent grazier and butcher, of Bath...At her lodgings in Bath, Mrs. Andrew, relict of the rev. James A. D. D. late prebendary of Rochester.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Married.—Mr. Henry Cole, of Stockbridge, to Miss Wooldridge, of Broughton. ..At Basingstoke, by the rev. George Lefroy, the rev. James Digweed, of Steventon, to Miss Lyford, of the former place... Mr. Reeder to Miss Jane Cook, daughter of Mr. Jeffery C. both of Newport, Isle of Wight.....Henry Rowland Harley, esq. banker, Winchester, to Miss Raybould, of Great Cumberland-street, London, eldest daughter of the late Wm. R. esq. of Sutton Coldfield.

Died. —— In the 61st year of his age, Ezekiel Mackilwain, esq. of Lymington, a Major in the hon. East-India Company's service...Aged 69 years, Major-General Charles Jackman, of the Royal Marines, who served 46 years as an officer in that valuable corps, and was much respected in private, as well as public life...Mr. Samuel Scutt, brewer, of Ringwood. .Mr. William Kernot, sen. a very eminent and respectable builder, of Winchester.—In the 76th year of his age, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Giles Carter Barnes, many years a respectable farmer, of Morestead...At Southampton, Mrs. William Smith, wife of William S. esq. and daughter of the late Dr. J. Sumner, provost of King's-college.—Suddenly, at Fordingbridge, Mrs. Hobbs, aged 80 years.—At his house at Catisfield, in this county, Robert Biggs, esq. Vice-Admiral of the White.—At Winchester, whither she went for the benefit of her health, Mrs. Elizabeth French, relict of George F. esq. of East-street, Bermondsey.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. — Mr. Fairbanks, schoolmaster, of Stafford, to Miss Hill, of Forebridge.

Died. —— In the 74th year of his age, Mr. Samuel Humphries, of Huntingdon, in this county, many years proprietor of the stage waggons from Walsall to London.—At Hinckley, the rev. Rich. Amner, aged 66, formerly dissenting minister, of Coseley, Staffordshire.....At Burntwood, near Lichfield, Mr. Thomas Lane, sen...Mr. Booth, of Pedmore-hall...Mr. Benjamin Astle, butcher, of Burton-upon-Trent... Much lamented by her acquaintance, Mrs. Kendrick, wife of Mr. S. K. of Bloxwich, near Walsall...Mr. Enoch Smith, of Coseley; and Miss Sarah Smith, son and daughter of Mr. John S. coal-master, of the same place...Aged 63, Mrs. Mary Biddle, wife of Mr. Joseph B. saddle tree-maker, of Walsall.

SUFFOLK.

Married. — Mr. P. T. Long, attorney, of Ipswich, to Miss C. Cook, of Little Wenham...Mr. Robert Thompson, brewer, of Norwich, and late of Cambridge, to Miss Susan Crick, of Bury.

Died. — Aged 45, Mrs. Purvis, widow of Mr. R. P. surgeon, of Beccles; whose death took place about a month before... They have left six children to lament the loss of the best of parents...Rather suddenly, in an advanced age, Mr. Joseph Bird, shopkeeper, of Bradfield Combust, near Bury.....Aged 20, Miss S. Abbott, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas A. yarn-maker, of Needham-market...At his house in Newmarket, after a long and lingering illness, far advanced in life, the rev. Dr. Frampton, a gentleman highly esteemed among a large circle of his acquaintance... Much respected, Mr. John Tallent, farmer, at Wrentham...Aged 31, Mrs. Goldsmith, wife of Mr. Thomas G. jun. of Ixworth. She was of a kind and benevolent disposition; a tender mother, and a virtuous wife...In London, (where she was on a visit,) after a short illness, Miss Deck, eldest daughter of Mr. Philip D. of Bury, in the 19th year of her age. She was a young person of most amiable disposition and engaging manners, whose premature loss is deeply regretted by her relatives and friends. In the 54th year of his age, sincerely

cerely regretted, Mr. John Pain, farmer, of Boxted, in this county; leaving a wife and 7 children to deplore his irreparable loss.

SURRY.

Birth.——At Beddington, the lady of John West, esq. of a daughter.

Married.——At Mitcham, John Pepys, esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, to Miss Bond, eldest daughter of the late J. B. esq. of the former place... At the Mansion-house, Gatewick, William Kelsey, esq. to Miss Serles, of Bletchingley...At Mortlake, Mr. Haldon, surgeon, of Wigmore-street, to Miss Richardson, of the former place...At Erith, Kent, Mr. James Dempster, of Baron House, Mitcham, to Mrs. Bundoch, widow of the late John B. esq. of the same place.

Died.——At his house at East Shun, William Browne, esq. of Watling-street, London...At Starbro'-castle, in the 18th year of her age, the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Turton, bart...At Woking, Mr. Wm. Garment.

SUSSEX.

Married.——Mr. W. Hardham, grocer, at Chichester, to Miss Elizabeth Willard, daughter of N. W. esq. of East Dean... Mr. William Hardwick, of Alfriston, to Miss Farncomb, of Patcham.

Died.——In child-bed, sincerely regretted, the wife of Mr. Samuel Smith, of Whalesbeach Farm, in the parish of East-Grinstead...Mr. Cox, master of the Unicorn inn, Chichester.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.——Mr. Charles Glover, of Snow-hill, Birmingham, to Miss Mansfield, of Derby...Mr. John Naylor to Miss Sarah Littleford, both of the above town... At Tottenham, Middlesex, by the reverend Charles Curtis, H. C. Adams, esq. of Amsty-hall, in this county, to Miss Curtis, eldest daughter of Sir William C. bart. of Culands-grove, Southgate...At St. Martin's church, Mr. John Mott, currier, to Miss Elizabeth Croughton, both of Moor-street, Birmingham...Mr. W. Richards, of King's Norton, to Miss Ann Millington...Mr. John Phillips to Miss Mary Pardoe, both of Knowle...The rev. Mr. Knightley, of Offchurch, to Miss Martha Hall, of Stonley. ..At Birmingham, Mr. Griffith, attorney-at-law, of Liverpool, to Miss Webb, of the former town...Mr. Jos. Darby, of Greenhill, near Hales Owen, to Miss Cooks, of Rowley Regis...Mr. Wheeler, of Bidford, in this county, to Miss Ann Baker, of Kington, Worcestershire.

Died.——Aged 19, Edward Brooke, son of Mr. E. R. formerly of Digbeth...After a very long indisposition, at Moseley, Mrs. Moody, wife of William M. esq. of Beaudesart, in this county...At his house in Exeter, the rev. Radcliffe Scholefield, pastor, for many years, of the Old Meeting Society, in Birmingham. He adorned, by his temper and conduct, the religion which he preached, and was highly and deservedly respected by persons of all classes and denominations.—Mrs. Jenkins, wife of Mr. J. of Saltley-hall...After a short illness, Mr. Wilks, farmer, of Acock's-green.... Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. W. of St. Paul's-square, Birmingham...Mrs. Mountford, wife of Mr. J. M. of Northwood-street; and Mrs. Howlett, wife of Mr. Thomas H. of Snow-hill, Birmingham...At Ludlow, Edward Parsons, esq. late of Onibury, in Shropshire...At the same place, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with true Christian fortitude, Mrs. Ann Dickenson.

WILTSHIRE.

Births.——At Ford House, near Devizes, Mrs. Locke, of a son...The lady of Henry Biggs, esq. of Stockton House, of a son.

Died.....In the 69th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Gauntlett, of Sherrington. ..In the 77th year of his age, Hen. Dench, esq. of Cowesfield, who was many years an attorney in Salisbury...In the 47th year of his age, Mr. J. Ballard, plumber and glazier, of Warminster...In a fit of apoplexy, Mr. John Coleman, of Marlborough...Mr. George Read, carpenter and joiner, of Laverstock, near Salisbury.....Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. Osmond Martin, of the Lord's Arms inn, Fovant...Mrs. Lawes, mother of Mr. L. sen. of Salisbury, aged 93.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.——At Kidderminster, Mr. T. Moore, of Tardebigg, to Miss Pratt, of Clent, Staffordshire.

Died.——At his house at Malvern, after a lingering and painful indisposition, Elias Isaac, esq. one of the partners of the Old Bank, in Worcester.....Miss Newcomb, daughter of the late Mr. N. of Kidderminster.

YORKSHIRE.

Birth.——At Marsk-hall, in Cleveland, the lady of the hon. Lawrence Dundas, M. P. for York, of a daughter.

Married.——Capt. M'Cleverty, of the Marines, to Miss E. Maude, of Wakefield. ..Marmaduke Prickett, jun. esq. of Bridlington, to Miss Eliza Prickett, daughter of of Paul P. esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, London.....Mr. Hickson, of Woodhouse, near Guisbrough, to Miss Charge, daughter of Mr. C. of Kirkby-Fleetham, near Catterick.—At the Friends' Meeting-house, in Sheffield, Mr. Thomas Cooper, of that place, grocer, to Miss D. Broadhead, sister to Mr. James B. of Leeds...Mr. Shepherd, of York, to Miss Forbes, eldest daughter of the late Peter F. esq. Clerk of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster...At Bradford, J. H. Busk, esq. son of Sir W. Busk, bart. to Miss Martha Dawson, daughter of J. D. esq. of Royd's-hall...Mr. Cass, surgeon, (late apothecary at the Leeds General Infirmary,) to Miss Reader, daughter of Mr. Mark

Mark R. all of Leeds...At Beverley, Mr. Robert Stephenson to Miss Harriet Rodford, daughter of Mr. Richard R. grocer, all of that place...Mr. N. Nicholson, of Cawood, to Miss Rimington, of Whitchurch, near Leeds.....At the Friends' Meeting-house, Mr. William English, merchant, to Miss Hird, daughter of the late Dr. H. all of Leeds.

Died.—At Hartforth, near Richmond, Mrs. Raine, wife of the rev. Matthew R. of that place, and mother of the rev. Dr. R. master of Charterhouse-school, and of Jonathan R. esq. M. P.....Advanced in years, Mr. John Brogden, of Bradford, attorney-at-law.....At Aldborough, near Knaresborough, in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. Smithson, relict of the late Mark S. esq. of that place.—Much lamented, at Kirkbride, in the 39th year of her age, Mrs. Metcalfe, wife of the rev. Francis M. and daughter of the late John Clough, esq. of York.—Aged 37, Mrs. Bunney, wife of Capt. Wm. B. of the ship Neva, of Hull.—Aged 62, Mr. John Prudum, of Hull, formerly of Hornsea.....John Lumb, esq. of Wakefield.—In the 24th year of his age, Mr. Richard Coningworth, music-master in York.—Mrs. Greaves, relict of Mr. G. of Leeds, merchant.—In the 76th year of his age, Mr. Robert Hartley, flax-dresser, in York.—At South-Cave, aged 73, Mrs. Sissons, of that place...At her house in York, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Rennie, eldest daughter of the late Codrington John Priffick, esq. of the same place.—At Stockton, Mrs. Burgess, relict of Mr. B. late of that port, mariner...At Whitby, aged 70 years, Mrs. Stubley, widow.....Aged 64, Mrs. Reed, widow of the late Mr. Wm. R. ship-owner.

WALES.

Married.—At Overton, Flintshire, G. Kenyon, esq. of Ceir, Denbighshire, to Miss Price, daughter of the late Francis Berry P. esq. of Bryn-y-pys, Flintshire...At Llanffinnan, in Anglesea, Richard Edwards, of Nanhoran, esq. Lieut.-Colonel of the Carnarvonshire royal regiment of militia, to Miss Lloyd, only daughter of Rich. L. of Rhosbeirio, esq.

Died.—At his seat, Velynydd, in the county of Brecon, Captain Thomas Hughes Williams, of the 24th regiment of foot, in the 22d year of his age...At Trecoon, near Haverfordwest, Mrs. Martha Vaughan, sister to the late Admiral V. and the last survivor of an ancient and much-respected family. The sighs and tears of the numerous poor in the vicinity of her residence will record, better than words, her constant and extensive charities, and their unfeigned grief at the loss of their amiable benefactress. As she lived, she died—in peace—full of faith—and in sure and certain hope of a blessed immortality...At Pentre, near Cardigan, Miss Saunders, of that place. She survived her eldest sister but a few weeks. The tears and lamentations of the sorrowing poor in their neighbourhood constitute the best eulogium on the goodness and benevolence of these very amiable women...In child-bed, of her third child, and in the 20th year of her age, Mrs. Fortune, wife of William F. esq. of Haverfordwest, and daughter of John Savery, esq. banker, Bristol. In this lovely and amiable young lady were united the endearing qualities of the dutiful daughter, the affectionate wife, the fond mother, and the good Christian. The affability of her disposition, and the sweet and unaffected simplicity of her manners, gained her the love and esteem of all who knew her; and her death is so sincerely lamented in the place of her residence, that a gloom pervades the whole circle of her acquaintance, in that neighbourhood, on the melancholy occasion.

SCOTLAND.

Died.—At Spandau, in the 73d year of his age, James Francis Edward Scott, a general in the Prussian service, commandant of the fortress of Spandau, and knight of the Order of Merit; an honour conferred on him by Frederick the Great. He was eldest son of the late William Scott, esq. of Auchtidonald, Aberdeenshire, and had been 55 years in the Prussian service...At the Manse of Wemyss, Fifeshire, Daniel Gib, esq. son of the late rev. George G. minister of the parish of Abbotshall, and upwards of 17 years surgeon in ordinary to His Majesty's household, London...At his house, The Grove, near Aberdeen, in the 79th year of his age, the rev. Dr. Brown, universally regretted and respected.

IRELAND.

Died.—In Mountjoy-square, Dublin, Lady Synnot, wife of Sir Walter S...To the inexpressible regret of his numerous friends, at Castlebar, D. Browne, of Prea-ty, esq. Major in the S. Mayo militia. He was, indeed, that finished gentleman, whose polished manners claimed esteem—brave, generous, and just—the gallant soldier, and the steady friend—if forms of woe can indicate real grief, it may be truly said no man has more lamented died. His remains were interred in the family burial-place at Straid, with military honours, attended by the North-Mayo militia, a troop of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and Turlo Yeomanry.—At the falls, near Belfast, aged 68, Mrs. Ann Burden, relict of Mr. Francis B. of Lisburn.—William Rainey, of Greenville, in the county of Down, esq.—At Rock-hill, in the county of Limerick, Mrs. Sandes, wife of John S. of Moyvane, in the county of Kerry, esq.—At Ballynoe, in the same county, Miss Eliza Massy, aged 22 years, daughter of the late Mr. John M. of the said place.—At Lisbon, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Corn. Pyne, esq. M. D.....At Clonmel, Mrs. Greene, widow of the late Wm. Greene, esq. and sister to Ambrose Lane, esq.